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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

AUGUST, 1920

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL LIBRARY— A JOINT OPPORTUNITY	Harriet Wood	631
WOMEN IN THE LIBRARY PROFESSION. III.....	R. R. Bowker	635
A BOYS' NATURE CLUB	Hazel Tanner	641
A. L. A. EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS		643
EDITORIAL NOTES		646
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS		648
LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES		651
AMONG LIBRARIANS		653
THE OPEN ROUND TABLE		656
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD		659
LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES		660
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES		662
RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES		666

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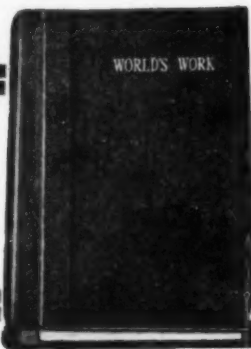
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1920



The Public Library and the School Library —A Joint Opportunity*

By HARRIET WOOD

Supervisor of School and Public Libraries, St. Paul, Minn.

THE Joint Opportunity before the public library and the school library is "to keep step" in the library training of the student body in all of our schools, elementary schools, high schools, normal schools and colleges, and every department of our libraries.

Energy, time and money may be saved if these two agencies work harmoniously and sympathetically.

The libraries must present a united front to the students with a view to assisting them in making the most of their years of training. We are not so much concerned with administrative control as with the ways in which we may work together for the good of the young people.

One of our children's librarians has said, "It is the hinging of school life, and, after school days, the awakening of a joy in reading, the opening of new fields for adventure, as well as supplying 'required' material. These things we can do together, supplementing and helping each other."

A leading educator in a recent address on "Failures in Education" gave adaptability as the chief end and aim of education. Surely the lack of adaptability accounts not only for individual failures but also for community failures. How often are we told that conditions in this community are peculiar; this person simply cannot work with that person and this

section of the town or country is unable to see eye to eye with some other section!

Our educator went on to emphasize enthusiasm and thoroughness and insisted that if a child was to be truly educated, (1) Curiosity must be aroused and kept alive; (2) A fair open-minded point of view must be cultivated; (3) A method of attack must be acquired.

The librarian who had run away, almost guiltily, from her desk, said, "Amen" and wanted to rise up and assure the leading educator that librarians also had made the same discovery and were eager for a chance to demonstrate thruout the land what had been proved in certain library laboratories.

The discoverers are so enthusiastic that at times they grow a bit restive over the slowness with which school and even library people are convinced of the latent power lying dormant in the library. One earnest high school librarian writes "Many school people are of the opinion that the library is really delightful, quite useful but after all an extra, merely a supplement to other educational forces, not a force in itself."

LIBRARY TRAINING

If the library is to prove itself an educational force it must actually undertake the stupendous task of giving library training to all students. A California librarian writes, "My present interests are concentrated on teaching—not incidental teaching, but the formal classroom teaching of the use of books. I believe we shall have to do more and more of it to justify the repeated claim that the librarian is the most important teacher in the school."

An allusion to a mountain of free textbooks, ten thousand of them, that had just risen in her

*Paper read at a joint meeting of the School Libraries Section and the Children's Section of the A. L. A. at Colorado Springs, June 4, 1920.

School and children's librarians in Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Detroit, Seattle, Oakland, and New York, have been consulted in the preparation of this paper. The cities having joint school board and library administration have been omitted from the discussion in order that the emphasis might be placed upon the spirit of voluntary personal co-operation.

path to be handled thru the library indicates one of the hindrances to library training. The waste involved in burdening the expert librarian with clerical and routine duties must be recognized. The misconception arises from confusing mechanical process with real library activities. An organized school library staff must be developed to care for the increasing work. The training of students is the vital concern of every librarian in the community. Not that all should actually teach but all should contribute when occasion arises.

Library training should begin in the first grade and continue thru the senior year in college. At present, primary instruction is often needed by college students. Some of us were ignorant of very simple facts until we learned them in the library school. The instruction should be given partly in the school and partly in the public library so that the students will be at home in both.

The school library is small and intimate and care should be taken to see that students really use their library knowledge. The catalog should contain many analytics so that it may be consulted without disappointment. Frequent use is the only means of acquiring skill.

The habit of using the public library must be cultivated for it is accesible after school hours and after school days. The school librarian should arrange with the public librarians for instruction regarding the larger facilities there. If there are various departments, students should have assignments opening up the resources of each.

At regular intervals conferences between school and public librarians should be held with special consultations regarding the needs of individual students. Self helpfulness should be insisted upon by the public librarian, with cordial assistance given in cases of perplexity.

The school librarian has a wonderful opportunity to discover and develop strong recruits for library service. There should be a small group of student assistants in the high school and public library receiving special prevocational training in preparation for librarianship, teaching and business. Later these young people will make acceptable student assistants in a college library. Many student assistants in our college libraries are wasting their time and the librarian's time because they lack vital interest in library work and can see nothing in it but dull routine.

I cannot leave this subject without urging that the universities and normal schools give the matter of universal library training serious consideration. The elective course altho valuable is entirely inadequate because it reaches only the few. The stimulating effects of a thoro course in the use of books would be felt thruout every department, and no longer would university students go into our small communities to teach or to take up other lines of work without an understanding of the use of books and libraries.

Reading for inspiration, usually known as home reading should be informal, but not desultory. The best English teachers recognize that reading is an individual matter and that it must be based upon genuine interests. Even the most backward student may be led from a book he understands and likes to other and better books of a similar nature. Boys taking industrial work who are in special English classes have become readers, of books on music, travel, wireless and aviation. The library as the laboratory for free reading is still in the experimental stage but under the direction of a skillful teacher or librarian, its possibilities are limitless.

The standards in the school library and the public library should coincide. At present there are some surprising discrepancies. Books are placed on home reading lists that are not recommended to young people by public libraries. It is a very delicate matter to question a teacher's choice. School librarians need tact and the courage of their convictions to forestall unfortunate selections. The mediocre and commonplace may be required in exceptional cases, but should not be advertised by being placed on the home reading list, thus misleading the child with normal reading possibilities.

A child's voluntary choice in leisure hours, an important factor in his development, is given free scope in a well-equipped public library. Within certain limits, the adult collection should be open to him. Quite young boys will read with good understanding books on architecture, science, history and travel, while their sisters will make excellent use of books about artists, musicians and other famous men and women.

Records of the reading of students should be kept. These would be more useful to the teacher than arbitrary marks and far more valuable to the public librarian than circulation

records. Let us change the emphasis from large circulations to individual personal records. Even this plan has its disadvantages to be safeguarded.

Book reviews in the classroom followed by a Book Review Day at the public library are popular with grade children.

REFERENCE WORK

"In order to do school reference work, librarians must be in a receptive attitude, that of learning what it is the schools are doing." Public librarians have frequently thrust upon the schools offers of service which did not take into consideration their plan of education, and therefore did not fit. It was wasted energy that need not have been if we had understood the school's point of view.

Intelligent reference work is based upon: (1) An analysis of the course of study; (2) Knowledge of the methods employed; (3) An acquaintance with recent advance movements in education.

This knowledge may be gained by: (1) Getting acquainted with the Superintendent and his supervisors and learning their plans; (2) knowing individual teachers and notifying those with special interests of new books; (3) attending teachers' institutes, teachers' meetings and belonging to teachers' clubs; (4) visiting classes as a listener; (5) attending normal lectures on methods of teaching geography, reading, history, literature, etc.; (6) reading educational magazines and books.

Every worker with schools should be familiar with the Smith-Hughes work, the distinction between vocational education and industrial training, vocational guidance, the junior high school, the junior college, visual education, adult classes and Americanization. These are subjects that surely concern public librarians as well as school librarians.

The splendid spirit of one school librarian is indicated by her desire "not only to keep up with the procession by her desire to be ahead of the teachers and the schools so as to have material ready for them and to create a demand if need be."

School demands are very insistent and immediate. Every school librarian learns early to look ahead and to extract from the teachers their plans to avoid painful surprises and sudden descents. A good plan is to keep a note book arranged by departments for each term. Much irritation might be avoided in public libraries

if advance notice slips were sent in by the teacher announcing her plans. School librarians also can help to give warning. Definite, accurate assignments with time limits, to materials known by the teacher to be available, are appreciated by the librarian. Interest on the part of the public librarian with an effort to meet definite requests, even to the cutting of red tape is appreciated by the hurried teacher.

Student teachers from four different states when told by a library instructor in a normal college of the desire of public libraries to aid them, have said, "you make the public library sound too well. We do not find the cordial greeting and helpfulness you lead us to expect." On the other hand, teachers are not always considerate in returning material and sometimes seem to the librarian to expect a great deal. But if we could change places and actually get each others' point of view the misunderstandings would soon vanish. Usually in such cases, the teacher is tired and the librarian is overworked.

Many libraries have a special librarian to do school reference work. Sometimes this assistant is in the reference room, sometimes in charge of an intermediate department, sometimes in a school department. Such librarians are of great value.

School librarians feel not only, the need of establishing a thoro understanding with children's librarians but also with those dealing with the young people who have left school.

If public libraries would adopt the name High School Department rather than Intermediate and if the work of this department were developed more fully, young people would be attracted and held by the public library more successfully. They often slip back into the children's room because they feel at home there or cease to come altogether.

The following statements from Detroit and Seattle are very suggestive of ways in which independent systems of school and public libraries are working together.

"Problems in Detroit are working out remarkably well because of the appointment of a small committee composed of two high school librarians, a head of an English Department, head of the School Division, a branch librarian, and an assistant in the Reference Department. This committee has drafted recommendations for co-operative efforts which are being submitted to the Library Board and the School

Board. These deal with: The qualifications of a high school librarian; outlines of the Certain report for equipment, etc.; an interloan system for the high school libraries; public library management of requests of high school teachers for duplication and reserving of books and other details which if left at loose ends do not make for uniformity of opportunity or efficiency in operation. A subcommittee for the study of the elementary school problem has been appointed, but has not yet begun its work.

The relationship between the school board and the library board in Seattle is advisory. The co-operation began three or four years ago when the school board requested the aid of the public library in filling the position of librarian in one of the high schools. Competent trained librarians are now employed in the six high school libraries, one of the librarians is also the head of the high school system. The requirements of the Seattle high school librarians are: the educational background of a teacher and the technical training of a public li-

brarian. No applicant whom the public library cannot recommend is considered for the position. A cataloger is employed by the school board but works in the catalog room of the public library where she is given a desk and shelf room and is in touch with both public and school libraries, thus being able to create a catalog which is in complete unison with that of the public library. Once a week the high school librarians meet at the public library to talk over their problems, to look over the new books and pamphlets and to select any books that they may need immediately. The advice of the public library is always sought in planning new libraries and re-equipping old ones. Lists of weekly accessions to the public library are posted in the school libraries. This is in charge of a school librarian who supervises the grade work. The school librarians teach the plan and use of the public library and seek in every possible way to aid the student in forming a permanent, intelligent library habit.

The Library of the U. S. S. Tennessee

THREE thousand volumes comprise the library of the U. S. S. Tennessee. These books are from three general sources; crew's library, ship's library and American Library Association. About half are from the first two sources and the remainder from the last.

The books, however, have been treated as one library and are for the use of any or all persons on board. The cases which contain them are in various parts of the ship: the captain's cabin, ward room, junior officers' and warrant officers' mess rooms and the crew's reading and reception room. By far the largest portion of the books are in the crew's reading and reception room. In that room also is the card index file, which is the key to the entire library.

This card index file is an indication of how thoroly the library has been prepared for the use of the officers and crew. It is just such a system as is found in the best organized public libraries throuth the country. By referring to this index, any one can locate a book by author, title or subject. Therefore, the three thousand carefully chosen volumes should all be used and none be left as "dead timber" on the library shelves.

Either the chaplain or the librarian will be pleased to explain the library system in greater detail to any one who wishes to borrow books.

The classified books are all marked on the back with white ink numbers and the cards of these books in the card index are marked to correspond in the upper left hand corner of the card. The books are arranged on the shelves numerically by classes, and, within the classes, alphabetically.

Books may be taken from the shelves and used in the crew's reading and reception room without arrangement for borrowing. Those who use the books, however, are asked not to try to replace them.

Books taken from the library must be charged at the librarian's desk and, when read, returned to the same place. Two weeks will be allowed each borrower. At the end of that time, if he wishes to continue using the book, it must be renewed. The members of the crew are asked to adhere strictly to this rule, and are warned that borrowers will be held strictly accountable. Co-operation at this point will result in a pleasurable and profitable use of the library by all.—*The Tennessee Tar* of June, 1920.

Women in the Library Profession

By R. R. BOWKER.

Third Article.

AFTER briefly sketching the library life of a few of the women pioneers in modern library work in this country, the three women presidents of the American Library Association and some representative women who had been at the head of important municipal libraries, to which several might well be added, it is difficult to make choice among those who in other relations have been important members of the library profession and of the A. L. A., so many are there who might be included. I must confine myself to chronicling the library labors of representative women who may well stand as exemplars of other classes and other fields of work, with contrite apologies to the many others whom I should like to include and who might justly consider that their names and achievements are equally or more worthy of record.

The office of state librarian has been in many cases filled by women, chiefly in the south which has women state librarians in more than half of the states while the other states have but six altogether. In Georgia the post is filled by Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, whose immediate predecessors were women, altho at the time of Miss Wallace's congress of librarians at Atlanta the post was filled by Col. John Millage of Millageville, fifth of the name, as he delighted to say, who knew absolutely nothing of books and libraries but was honored as a Confederate war veteran. I recall that when the "Congress of Seven" were taken to pay their respects to him, the dear old man got between us and the door and repeated for us the cavalry song which he had written, ending with the fervent hope that Troop A of New York and his Governor's Guard of Georgia could sing his song together around the camp-fire in a war in which Unions and Confederates would be united against a foreign foe. He proceeded to tell us that when he came to the state library he discovered that there was no way to find a book and so after much thinking he decided that it would be a good idea to arrange the books by the letters of the alphabet—an invention in which he gloried!

It was he who told us also of the memorial to the Confederate veterans of which his dear, dead wife had been the promoter, and for which the Lion of Lucerne had been the model but "this lion was complete, so that you could walk all around it." This is a gossip digression, but is pardonable as an illustration of library conditions a generation ago. In those days the position of state librarian at the south, when not given as a political plum, was often the result of "beauty contests" on the part of ladies who were relatives of governors or had parents in the legislature, and portraits of the lovely candidates were printed in the newspapers as the evidence of their professional fitness. Happily, this is no longer the door by which so many enter upon library duties.

At the north beauty contests were not in vogue but too often state librarians elected by the state legislatures, were designated because of political influence of friends and served only until the next election changed party complexion, as has disgracefully been the fact in Ohio in late years, or new legislators had other personal preferences. Mrs. Mary C. Spencer of Michigan has been an exception to this rule of change and for many years has been able to give to her state library the benefit of accumulated experience. Among the women who have held the post of state librarian one of the foremost is Mary Eileen Ahern, now the well-known editor of *Public Libraries*. Miss Ahern had been a teacher in the High School at Peru, Indiana, where the principal was W. E. Henry, later also known in library circles. Her work in giving out books to the pupils and talking about them interested her in the library field and in 1889 she was a candidate for the office of state librarian. Mr. Dunn was elected that year but Miss Ahern became his first assistant and in 1891 joined the A. L. A. and was one of the first California expedition. She found work to her hand and taste in the state library in sorting out the mass and mess of public documents, and this brought her into relation with the Committee on Public Documents of the A. L. A. and

caused her to interest herself in a bill for the improvement of public document methods which Congressman Cooper of her district had passed with only one dissenting vote. In 1893 Miss Ahern succeeded Mr. Dunn, holding the post for the next two years at the end of which, being herself a good politician, she arranged that the place should thereafter be filled by the State Board of Education, less swayed by political influence. Mr. Crandall in July 1895 offered her the librarianship in the office of the Superintendent of Public Documents in Washington, but she desired to equip herself better for library work by study at the Armour Institute library school in Chicago and so removed herself to Illinois where in May 1896 she became editor of *Public Libraries* at the office of the Library Bureau in Chicago. She had early made her mark as an organizer, being the secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Library Association in 1892 and president in 1895. In 1897 she was one of the goodly company which made the pilgrimage across the Atlantic and astonished our English brethren by showing them how large and how able a proportion of librarianship across the sea consisted of American sisters. For nearly twenty-five years Miss Ahern has continued to edit *Public Libraries*, except during the last year of the war, part of which she spent in service in France in publicity work for the A. L. A. War Service Committee, and she has stamped upon that valued, contemporary the characteristics of her vigorous personality. She had no sooner removed to the sister state than her organizing faculty had fresh application, for in 1897 she was secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Library Association and treasurer of the Chicago Library Club. She has especially represented the A. L. A. in relation with education and to her vigor is largely owing the development of the library section of the National Education Association, of which she was secretary in 1896, and the increasingly close and constantly broadening relation between libraries and schools thru their representative national organizations. Her editorial and other relations have brought her into touch with librarians everywhere, the more especially in the western states, where she is expected at every important meeting and no A. L. A. conference is quite complete without her. As an incisive speaker she is always listened to with attention and leaves her impress on any

debate. She has served almost continuously on the A. L. A. Council and on many of its important committees and has taken large part in the development of the American Library Institute which she has served as secretary. In fact, there is scarcely any corner of the library field in which Miss Ahern has not "done her bit" to good purpose.

Indiana has also "done herself proud"—be it noted that the states are sisters and always feminine!—by putting a woman at the head of her state library commission in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl—a deserved honor, for it was Mrs. Earl's work which made the commission possible and actual and has since made it one of the most progressive in all the states. In 1897 the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs, feeling the need of a progressive library movement in the state, (after Miss Ahern's desertion of Indiana for Illinois!) appointed a committee to secure for Indiana a Public Library Commission and of this committee Mrs. Earl was made chairman. She gave herself to the study of library development with characteristic thoroughness, joining the A. L. A. in connection with the Atlanta conference in 1899 and in that year caused to be introduced into the legislature of her state a model bill for the appointment of a library commission. In 1900 Mrs. Earl was present at the Montreal conference and on the post-conference trip up the Saguenay had the honor of being the dancing partner at Tadousack of that devotee of Terpsichore and learned librarian, Charles A. Cutter. The commission bill was fought thru the legislature with such vigor that after watchful waiting it passed with only one change, that the post of secretary was made an *ex-officio* one, a mistake which was remedied by the succeeding legislature. It was proposed that the commission should consist of a Republican, a Democrat and a woman, and Mrs. Earl was the one and only woman for the honor. She was duly appointed by the governor and has been successively appointed by each governor, of whatever political complexion, ever since. For twelve years she has been the president of the Indiana Library Commission and it is to her that its prominence is due. Indiana is the banner state in Carnegie libraries, not only by number but because no one of the Carnegie public libraries in that state has failed to live up to requirements. Mrs. Earl has also been president of the League of Li-



ELIZABETH CLAYPOOL EARL

brary Commissions and taken an active part in other library organizations besides serving on the Council of the A. L. A. She has succeeded in creating in Indiana an organization of library trustees which is unique in the number of its members and in their interest in their local work—a pattern which may well be followed in other states. Her pleasing personality, her clear-headed common sense, her devotion to library work purely for the love of it—these are the qualities which have combined to make her, tho not technically a member of the library profession, so valuable and valued a member of the A. L. A.

The actual work of the state library commissions, especially in the west, has almost always been done by women, and done greatly to their credit. The list of these useful workers, apostles of library progress, would be far too long to attempt chronicling here and selection is almost invidious. An exceptional piece of work has been done, however, by Miss Sarah B. Askew in relation with the New Jersey State Library Commission and her entertaining accounts of the strange people she has met in the various wilds of New Jersey, to whom she has preached the library gospel, have delighted many library

meetings. She makes friends among them all, in the inland regions where peculiar people have their special work, or along the coast where fisherfolk look forward to her venturesome visits offshore. Her library friends think of her as a Jerseyite but, as a matter of fact, she comes from the sunny south and brings with her its smiles and greetings. She was born in "the cane brake region of Alabam'," some ways off from Selma and when her people removed to Atlanta had the happy misfortune of a serious accident which housed her and actually started her on her library career. She devoured books from the Atlanta library and enticed the children to brighten her convalescence by telling them stories. She had planned to be a trained nurse but while staying in Cleveland visits to the library brought her into touch with Mr. Brett and Miss Eastman whose inspiration converted her into a librarian. She substituted in branches there and came to Pratt Library School for the class of 1904-5 and renewed her inspiration from Miss Plummer and Miss Rath-



MARY EILEEN AHERN

bone. She returned to Cleveland for a few months' work, but coming into touch with Mr. Kimball and Miss Campbell she became interested in library commission work and from 1905 until now has identified herself, as everybody knows, with the work of the New Jersey Library Commission. Why she has succeeded so well in an especially difficult field is no secret to anyone who has known her eager interest, bright manner and vivacious personality. If there could be a Sallie Askew in every state all the United States would be on the library map.

There is another special field in which women have been especially prominent and effective, the development of the library school, since Mr. Dewey broached the scheme at the Buffalo conference in May 1883 and was scouted by Dr. Poole for so wild an idea. One of the earliest of Mr. Dewey's associates in this field was Salome Cutler, whose clean-cut personality and businesslike mind made her a model business woman and excellent organizer. After many years service at Albany as vice-director of the library school under Mr. Dewey, she resigned that post because of differences on policy and became the wife of the Rev. Milton Fairchild. Unfortunately her health in recent years has kept her in residence at a sanitarium, but her progressive recovery to effective health is hoped for. Miss Mary E. Hazeltine has made her distinguished mark as head of the Wisconsin library school at Madison from which have come forth many of the most effective among the younger librarians. One of the most inspiring of the leaders in this field is Josephine Adams Rathbone who succeeded Miss Plummer in charge of the Pratt Institute library school of which since 1911 she has been, as vice-director, the working head. She has kept that well known and favorite school in the foremost rank and has gathered into its successive classes, representatives from states all over the country, especially those interested in normal teaching, which since 1912 has been a special purpose of the school. She was herself a graduate of the New York State Library school at Albany in 1893 and became thence a member of the A. L. A., serving in recent years on its executive board and previously on many committees. As secretary of the Long Island Library Club and of the New York Library Club, for several terms, she had much

to do with their development and in 1905 was vice-president of the former and in 1918 president of the more comprehensive organization. A leading spirit in the professional training section of the A. L. A. and in the Association of American Library Schools—the only library association which meets behind closed doors so that problems connected with library school standards and the admission of new schools may be freely discussed without prejudice. Miss Rathbone is progressive in all her words and works and has made her influence felt alike in her personal work and thru the pupils who have benefited by her teaching and example.

A unique position in the A. L. A. is that held by Mrs. Henry J. Carr who is in herself an entire census bureau for the library profession. She knows everyone from everywhere, can tell you off-hand at how many conferences you have been present and can almost tell the ages of all the women folks. Once upon a time she was herself an active librarian, having been the working state librarian of Illinois, the Secretary of State being that *ex-officio*, from 1881 to 1886. She joined the A. L. A. as early as 1882, and was also secretary-treasurer of the Western Library Association which seemed to come to an end with her withdrawal in 1886. One Henry J. Carr, a business man of flattering prospects, had strayed into an early conference and became a member of the A. L. A. in 1878 and when he met and married Miss Edith Wallbridge, May 13, 1886, he made up for his grand larceny from the profession by joining the library calling, serving Grand Rapids as librarian from 1886, and later identified with Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Carr, thus, as it were, exchanged places and she withdrew into domestic life except by giving aid and comfort to her husband in his professional work and joy and delight to her fellow-members at all the conferences. Mrs. Carr's genius for entertainment is especially shown at the library gatherings and at the dinner which she devised at Asbury Park of the veterans of the A. L. A., some reference to "the little grandmother of the Russian Revolution" caused her to be honored with the complimentary title of "Great-grandmother of the A. L. A." Mrs. Carr's energy is not, however, exclusively devoted to the A. L. A., for her interest in patriotic and genealogical societies has made her a working member of the committee of the Colonial Dames on preservation of

records, a member of the National Society of New England Women, and Vice-President nationally and State President for Pennsylvania of the United States Daughters of 1812.

Most A. L. A. folk of the twentieth century think of Mary Lemist Titcomb as a devoted daughter of "Maryland, my Maryland," so closely has her work been associated in these later years with library development on county lines in that state. But she made her debut in the A. L. A. in 1893 while librarian of Rutland in the Green Mountain state, which she served for more than a decade until her resignation in 1899. She had especial penchant for the cataloging and organization of new libraries and did that service in 1899 for the Goodrich Memorial Library at Newport and in 1900 for the Fletcher Memorial Library of Ludlow, Vermont. In 1900 she was secretary of the Vermont Library Commission but in the following year she was called to the state of her adoption and at once put rural Maryland on the library map by her development of the Washington County library system. Her original experi-



MRS. HENRY JAMES CARR



JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE

ments were watched with the greatest interest, particularly when she sent a travelling van about the country roads offering books from home to home. This was the prototype of "Parnassus on Wheels," as pictured in Christopher Morley's delightful book, but later Pegasus was replaced by automobile service. Miss Titcomb's success gave a strong impetus to county library development altho that has been pushed forward more thoroly on the Pacific coast than in the east. Her work was honored by her election as a vice-president of the A. L. A. in 1914. Her patriotism brought her actively into war service and during the last year of the war service committee she was a member of that board. Later her sparkling energy has been put to good service in support of the Enlarged Program for which she is regional director in her group of states. Alert in manner, effective in result, her belief in whatever she undertakes stimulates all about her into hearty co-operation and this everywhere is the secret of her success.

No one has won a more distinctive position and made more stir in the library profession than Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, who has made herself one of the first authorities on public

documents not only of this country and its states but of other countries. Her first library work was in the Los Angeles Public Library—in 1891-1895—as a colleague of Tessa L. Kelso, then as delightfully irrepressible as now. The A. L. A. made her acquaintance in 1891 when she was one of the entertainment committee at the San Francisco conference. In 1895 she came to Washington as librarian in the office of the Superintendent of Documents and her first publication was the catalog which she prepared of the issues of the Department of Agriculture. She was vice-president of the Washington City Library Association in 1897 in which year she concluded her service in Washington, came to Dr. Billings in New York and took charge of the public documents in the old Astor library, where she reigned supreme in her division among the dusky and dusty alcoves. Here she began not only the public document card catalog of that library, but the remarkable series of tomes, financed by the Carnegie Institute at Washington, covering the economic publications of the several states. This in itself was a life work for any less persistent and industrious person, as the word economic was given so wide range that it was a matter of regret to bibliographers generally that these volumes did not include the remaining public documents. She published her bibliographic results for most of the Colonial states and some of the western states, but the undertaking proved so laborious and costly that its completion was given up. When the Astor collection came to the new building on Fifth Avenue the public document collection had at last a worthy home, and on Dr. Williamson's transfer from the Economics Division to the Municipal Reference Library, Miss Hasse was made the custodian of both the economics and the public documents divisions. The story of her early life is most interestingly told in her autobiographic pamphlet which records also the differences which caused her retirement in 1918 from the New York Public Library after twenty-one years' service. Meantime, in 1914, she had gone to Leipzig to take her turn as custodian for the A. L. A. of the exhibit made at the big exposition and here she was when the war cloud broke. Her name and her stay in Germany after the war began raised a question of pro-German tendencies but after she left the New York Public Library she was engaged in Washington in confidential relations as a bibliographer and research worker for which her long experience had especially

fitted her. She is connected with the National Council of Defense, in charge of consolidating the files of the several war boards into a single information file and she is also a member of the faculty in the Research Department of the Washington School for Secretaries and will succeed Prof. Ralph L. Power, as head of the Department on his approaching return to Boston. Her virile personality has made her both friends and foes, but the tender side is shown in her adoption of the little child whom visitors to her department would sometimes see



ADELAIDE R. HASSE

spending the day with her among her beloved documents. Miss Hasse has compressed into thirty years of her working life an extraordinary amount of bibliographical result and her contributions to the literature of public documents and her influence toward their better classification and production have made library workers throughout the world her debtor.

Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, has been elected librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library. Mr. Dudgeon on his return from service in the Spanish-American war became district attorney of Dane county, Wis., and in 1903 was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly. He accepted the secretaryship of the Wisconsin commission in 1909, succeeding Henry E. Legler in that post.

A Boys' Nature Club

THE Nature Club for Boys, an interesting feature of the work of the juvenile department of the London (Ont.) Public Library, has just completed its second season of work. This club was organized originally for boys from eleven to thirteen years of age, but so popular did it become that, in response to insistent appeals, the age of membership was lowered to nine years.

The executives consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a door-keeper, and a leader who is the librarian. Parliamentary procedure is insisted upon (as far as is humanly possible!) and the president maintains excellent order thruout the meeting.

Each member takes the name of some native bird or animal, with an occasional fish or reptile for variety, and to add spice to the roll-call the Indian versions of these names are used exclusively. Thus, Mooween the Black Bear occupies the president's chair, Tookhees the Woodmouse is the keeper of the door, while on the members' benches sit and perch Meeko the Red Squirrel, Unkwunk the Porcupine, Chigwooltz the Bullfrog, Opeechee the Robin, Cheplaghan the Eagle, and many others.

The club meetings, usually of an hour's duration, are held weekly from October to May, with an attendance varying from eight to twenty. The meeting opens with the reading of the minutes, which are duly approved and signed by the president. Then follows the program, consisting usually of half-a-dozen short papers or speeches on some phases of wild life. The members are encouraged to speak instead of read, as this not only helps to cultivate ease of manner and self-confidence but adds spontaneity to their remarks as well. At the conclusion of this part of the program, the club leader takes the chair and an animated ten-minute general discussion follows. Nearly every boy has some interesting item of news to contribute—the story of the tenants of his bird-house, his success with feeding-boards for the winter birds, an adventure with a squirrel in the park, or the report of a tramp in the woods. The club leader also adds her mite to the day's program in the form of a nature story, perhaps an old legend or myth, or a bit of interwoven nature-and-travel talk intended to open new avenues of thought and interest to the boys. After this, arrangements for the next

meeting are made, and the meeting closes with the club pledge and the roll-call. The pledge is repeated in unison and is as follows: "In becoming a member of the Boys' Nature Club, I pledge myself to protect all useful wild creatures from their enemies by every means within my power; to promote the study of their lives and to influence others to do the same."

Sometimes "open meetings" are held, to which all interested grown-ups are invited, and for which the program is prepared with exceedingly great care.

It was found that most of the boys were familiar with the writings of Roberts and Seton almost exclusively. To broaden their knowledge a suggestive reading-list was prepared, a copy given to each boy and credits awarded for each listed book read. Thus the boys made the acquaintance of Long, Ingersoll, Fabre, Burroughs, O. T. Miller, Pearson and other writers on wild life.

In fine weather hikes are held as often as possible, when each boy makes a record of interesting things observed for discussion at the next meeting.

In the early spring, an illustrated bird chart was put up in the juvenile department, and the first club member who sees some particular feathered visitor writes its name upon the chart with his own name and the date opposite to it. In this way we hope to make a fairly complete list of the birds that summer in the vicinity of London.

The work of the Boys' Club is very well worth while. It has given to more than one mischievous and energetic boy a new and increasingly keen delight, and has thru increased knowledge stimulated a reverence for nature in her various processes. The child who has a sincere and understanding love of the natural world about him has the key to a life-long happiness in his possession, and the basis of a sane philosophy for his maturer years as well.

HAZEL G. TANNER,
Children's Librarian.

AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

W. N. C. Carlton, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Enlarged Program, has accepted the librarianship of the American Library in Paris and will assume charge early in the fall.

SOME NOTABLE PUBLICITY

PUBLICITY is education. Conducted on a high plane, it is as definite and important a contribution to the general welfare as the work of the teacher or the librarian, or the public spirited editor. It is thrice important when its objective is to encourage people to help themselves. The American Library Association has had some notable publicity. This publicity has registered itself in the wider and more intelligent use of books, in better support for libraries, in better salaries for librarians.

One of the most notable phases of this publicity is the series of full-page ads that have been running in the *Weekly Review*. It is typical of the faith of business men in the mission of the library that this advertising space whose aggregate value runs into thousands of dollars has been given free to the Association. The *Weekly Review* deserves praise for its generosity and public spirit. The ads are said by trained advertising men to be unusually clear and strong in their appeal. Most of them are typographically excellent. Any librarian would do well to collect and preserve them. They should be brought to the attention of library boards everywhere. Most of the numbers can be had from the publishers at 140 Nassau Street, New York City. The ads are:

1. Books for Everybody (general statement), March 6.
2. Books for Everybody (advisory council), April 24.
3. Good Books Make Good Citizens, May 1.
4. Books and Industrial Stability, May 22.
5. \$2,000,000 for a Better Citizenship, May 29.
6. Books Increase Production, June 5.
7. Children and Books, June 16.
8. Books for Seamen, June 23.
9. Books as Insurance, June 30.
10. Are You a Friend of Libraries? July 7.
11. Work That Should Be Done, July 14.
12. Books for the Blind, July 21.
13. Support Your Public Library, July 28.

JOY ELMER MORGAN.

The Grosvenor Library of Reference, Buffalo, has, even in this day of scarcity of library workers, four or five more applications for positions than it has vacancies, and this, says Dr. Shearer, is not due to high salaries. It has also more men among its readers than women.

TRAINED HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The revised index of Trained High School Librarians prepared by Margaret E. Ely, librarian of the Lake View High School Branch of the Chicago Public Library, is ready and is at present in multigraphed form. The entries are based upon questionnaires alone and the information, therefore, is accurate as far as it goes. It is desirable that the list be printed and Miss Ely will welcome any correspondence which will help to make it more inclusive.

The mimeographed list shows the following distribution of trained librarians in high schools: Wisconsin has 91 in 88 cities or towns; New York has 51 in 25 cities, of which New York City has 13 and Brooklyn 8, Rochester 5 and Schenectady 2; Illinois has 39 of which 23 are in Chicago; Michigan 21 in 10 centers; California 19; Minnesota 14; Indiana, Ohio and Oregon have each 13; Washington 12; New Jersey 11; Connecticut 10; Pennsylvania 8; South Dakota 7; Massachusetts 6. The following have three each: Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and the District of Columbia; 10 states have two each, namely: Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia; while Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee have but one each. In some cases, and notably in the Wisconsin list, the librarian gives only part time to the school.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

A conference is planned to be held at Brussels beginning on September under the auspices of the Institut International de Bibliographie for discussion of extension and closer co-ordination of the work of the Institut with that of the many national and international organizations whose field has widened during the past few years. In particular plans for the establishment of a "Union Internationale pour la Documentation," which shall concern itself with the formation of scientific collections and with the making available of these will be discussed.

The Texas State Library has a number of duplicates of the Texas Civil Code for 1895 for distribution to any library that will pay the cost of transportation.

ELIZABETH H. WEST.

A. L. A. Executive Board Meetings

A meeting of the Executive Board was held at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 2. There were present: President Hadley, Miss Marvin, Mr. Hill, Mr. Strohm, Mr. Dana, Miss Tobitt, Mr. Milam, and Miss Bogle.

The minutes of the meetings of March 12, April 20, 29 and 30 were approved as sent to members in typewritten form.

It was voted that the President be authorized to appoint a Committee on Resolutions consisting of three members. (The following were appointed: Mary E. Ahern, W. D. Johnston and Theresa Hitchler.)

The President made a report of progress in the matter of securing the opinion of counsel as voted by the Executive Board, March 12, 1920.

It was voted that the President be authorized to select a delegate from the American Library Association to the Conference of the Library Association at Norwich, England, the second week of September, 1920.

At a meeting of the Executive Board held on June 4, there were present: President Hadley, Miss Marvin, Mr. Hill, Mr. Strohm, Mr. Dana, Miss Tobitt, Mr. Milam, and Miss Bogle.

Secretary Milam reported the following action taken by the Publishing Board at its meeting on the afternoon of June 4th: Voted, that Mr. Melcher's report be transmitted to the Executive Board with approval of its general recommendations. The Secretary then read Mr. Melcher's report and it was voted that the Executive Board, following the recommendation made by Mr. F. G. Melcher and transmitted to it by the Publishing Board, contract with a publisher to become the official publisher of the American Library Association.

Recommendations for changing the form and publishing statistics of libraries was considered and it was taken by consent that nothing be done toward printing of statistics at the present time.

The Secretary read a communication from the China Club of Seattle requesting that a collection of three hundred or four hundred standard books on America be sent to the Western Union University at Chengtu, Szechwan, China, to form the American alcove in their library. It was voted that it be referred to the Secretary of the Library War Service.

The following report of the Finance Committee was presented to the Executive Board and accepted and approved:

"The Finance Committee respectfully submit the following supplementary report covering:

First, The Accounts of the retiring treasurer to April 1st, 1920. They find that the receipts as stated by him agree with the transfers of the Assistant Treasurer and with the cash accounts of the latter. The expenditures as stated are accounted for by properly approved vouchers and the balance shown has been transferred to the incoming treasurer and is accounted for by receipts from him.

"Second, The Committee is informed that on March 8th, 1920, the War Service Committee transferred to the custody of the Executive Board funds remaining in their possession. Their accounts have been audited by Marwick, Mitchell and Company and the expenditures are stated to be covered by properly audited vouchers. The balance as shown has been transferred to the custody of the Executive Board and has been deposited with the American Security and Trust Company as agent of the Executive Board. The Committee certify that the statements of the agent show that this balance is so held, but they call attention to the fact that the

constitution of the Association makes no provision for such an additional financial agent.

"Third, The Committee have examined the audit made of the accounts of Frank P. Hill, retiring chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program and report that the auditors certify that these accounts have been properly audited as of April 24th. The reports show that the balance has been transferred to the custody of the incoming chairman.

(Signed) CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,
For the Finance Committee.

Meeting adjourned.

At a meeting on June 7 there were present: Miss Tyler, president; Mr. Meyer, first vice-president; Miss Krause, second vice-president; Miss Tobitt, Mr. Utley, Mr. Milam, Miss Bogle, and upon invitation, Dr. Carlton.

The frequency of regular meetings of the Executive Board was discussed but referred to September meeting for decision, and it was voted that a meeting of the Executive Board be held on July 15th to receive the final report of the Committee on Enlarged Program and to transact any other business that may come before the Board at that time

It was voted that the Executive Board instruct the Chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee to inform the regional and state directors that upon the discontinuance of the Enlarged Program Committee, July 15th, that the appeal for funds shall continue and their organization be kept intact, and that the Chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program be authorized to arrange for the continuance of such organization and publicity employees to September first as may be necessary with the understanding that the expenses must come within the limits of the appropriations made for campaign purposes."

The Association having been asked by the U. S. Shipping Board to appoint a sponsor to christen a ship, it was voted that the selection of a sponsor for the launching of the U. S. Shipping Board vessel, which is to be named A. L. A., be left in the hands of the President.

The Secretary read the correspondence between Mr. Milam and Mr. Hadley concerning the resignation of Mr. Milam from the Committee on Enlarged Program and explaining that the purpose was to make possible the appointment of Mr. Strohm as a representative of the middle west and that Mr. Milam continues as the Secretary of the Committee on Enlarged Program to give the same interest and attention to the program as when he was a member of the committee.

It was voted that George B. Utley be appointed as a representative of the Executive Board on the Publishing Board to fill the vacancy existing by the expiration of Miss Tobitt's term, and that Josephine A. Rathbone be asked to accept reappointment on the Publishing Board.

It was voted that George B. Utley and A. S. Root be appointed members of the Finance Committee, Mr. Utley, chairman; and that H. W. Craver be reappointed a member of the Finance Committee.

It was voted that the appointment of standing committees for the coming year be left in the hands of the President, the list of appointments to be presented at the September meeting of the Executive Board.

It was voted that a committee of the Executive Board to continue the activities of the Enlarged Program Committee's Appeal for Funds should consist of Adam Strohm, chairman, A. S. Root and Louise B. Krause.

It was taken by consent that the President appoint a committee to consider the transfer of A. L. A. activities in continuation of Library War Service. H. H. B. Meyer, and Edith Tobitt were appointed as members of said Committee with instructions to report at the September meeting of the Board.

The Secretary presented a letter from J. R. Rutland of New Orleans:

"Dear Mr. Milam:

"I should like very much for you to place before the A. L. A. directors the question of a Southern office. After our library progress here gets a good start, its matter of continuation can be taken up. There is no question of the real need now.

"Wishing you a pleasant as well as a successful meeting, I am,

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed)

"J. R. RUTLAND."

New Orleans, June 2, 1920.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Rutland that the Board had received his communication with

favor and will give it further consideration.

The Assistant Secretary presented a statement of expenditures to date by headquarters office and the necessity for proper provision for the ensuing months of the year. Owing to daily growth of the work headquarters office was taxed beyond capacity. The budget presented the first of the year could not carry through the twelve months and ensure continuation of work even on the present basis.

It was voted that the Secretary be empowered to make such transfers from one item to another in the budget as to make possible the carrying on of headquarters activities on approximately the present basis thruout the month of July.

Voted, that the President of the Association be empowered to employ the services of a counsellor at law to advise the Executive Board on all matters on which the Executive Board may wish to secure legal authority.

The Secretary stated that his official office would be at Chicago on and after July 15th, 1920.

Meeting adjourned.

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Standard or Current Literature

These pictures have been selected for listing by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

- BEST OF LUCK, THE.** Metro. 6 reels. Jack Holt.
Adaptation of the Drury Lane melodrama by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton.
- CHEATERS, THE.** Metro. 6 reels. May Allison.
Romance from the play "Judah" by Henry Arthur Jones.
- CYNTHIA OF THE MINUTE.** Hodkinson. 6 reels. Leah Baird.
Based on the Louis Joseph Vance sea melodramatic novel.
- DOUBLE-DYED DECEIVER.** Goldwyn. 5 reels. Jack Pickford.
Adaptation of the O. Henry story of a South American romance.
- FELIX O'DAY.** Pathé. 5 reels. H. B. Warner.
From the F. Hopkinson Smith story of the same name.
- GARTER GIRL, THE.** Vitagraph. 5 reels. Corinne Griffith.
Story of vaudeville and rural life taken from an O. Henry story.
- MAN THERE WAS, A.** Swedish Biograph. 5 reels.
Adaptation of the Henrik Ibsen poem "Teoje Viken."
- GREAT ACCIDENT, THE.** Goldwyn. 6 reels. Tom Moore.
Romance of political intrigue based on the tale by Ben Ames Williams which appeared in serial form in the *Saturday Evening Post*.
- MISS HOBBS.** Realart. 5 reels. Wanda Hawley.
Jerome K. Jerome's well known play picturized. Farical romance.
- OLD LADY 31.** Metro. 7 reels. Emma Dunn.
Drama from the play by Rachel Crothers which made a remarkable success in New York and throughout the entire country.
- OUT OF THE STORM.** Goldwyn. 6 reels. Barbara Castleton.
Adapted from the novel "The Tower of Ivory" by Gertrude Atherton. Society and underworld melodrama.
- PASSION'S PLAYGROUND.** 1st National. 6 reels. Catherine McDonald.
- Monte Carlo society drama taken from the novel. "The Guest of Hercules", by C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
- PHILISTINE IN BOHEMIA, A.** Vitagraph. 2 reels.
Screen version of an O. Henry romance.
- POLLY OF THE STORM COUNTRY.** 1st National. 6 reels. Mildred Harris Chaplin.
Romantic tragedy based on the novel by Grace M. White.
- RETURN OF TARZAN, THE.** Goldwyn. 7 reels. Gene Pollar.
Picturization of Edgar Rice Burrough's society and jungle melodrama.
- RIDERS OF THE DAWN.** Hodkinson. 7 reels. Roy Stewart.
Melodrama from Zane Grey's "Desert of Wheat."
- SHERRY.** Pathé. 7 reels.
George Barr McCutcheon's novel of romance, adventure and mystery.
- SHORE ACRES.** Metro. 6 reels. Anna Lake.
New England sea melodrama adapted from James A. Herne's well known play of the same name.
- SILVER HORDE.** Goldwyn. 7 reels. Myrtle Stedman.
Alaskan drama of business by Rex Beach.
- SIMPLE SOULS.** Pathé. 6 reels. Blanche Sweet.
Story from the novel by John Hastings Turner. English comedy drama.
- SLIM PRINCESS, THE.** Goldwyn. 6 reels. Mabel Normand.
Comedy romance from the story by George Ade.
- STOLEN KISS, THE.** Realart. 5 reels. Constance Binney.
Love story by Lucille Van Slyke. Adapted from the book "Little Miss Bye-the-Bye."
- SUDS.** United Artists. 5 reels. Mary Pickford.
Tragic comedy drama from the dual pens of the British playwrights, Frederick Fenn and Richard Pryce, titled, "Op o' My Thumb."
- TRUTH, THE.** Goldwyn. 5 reels. Madge Kennedy.
Adaptation from the play by Clyde Fitch. Comedy drama.
- VILLAGE SLEUTH, THE.** Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels. Charles Ray.
Comedy drama from the book by Agnes Christie Johnson.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB SURVEY

DURING the past winter a committee of the Chicago Library Club has been making a survey of library conditions in Chicago and vicinity. The report of this committee will be completed early in the fall and will comprise about 125 pages, including tables and charts.

To comply with requests already received for copies of the complete report, it will be printed provided enough advance subscriptions are received to meet part of the expense of publication.

The price will be \$1.00 per copy. The edition will be limited to orders received prior to September first.

SURVEY COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO
LIBRARY CLUB,
78 E. Washington St.,
Chicago, Ill.

CHANGED TITLES

"Bible Types of Modern Men; a Course of Lectures to Young Men," by the Rev. Mackintosh Mackay, 4th edition, at \$1.75, with the imprint of Hodder & Stoughton Co., just brought out in this country by George Doran, imprinted edition) is identical with "The Man in the Street and Other Bible Types of Modern Men," by the same author, \$1.50, brought out in 1910.

PURD B. WRIGHT.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has on hand a number of duplicates of some of the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. In so far as the numbers requested are available they will be sent free to libraries wishing to complete their files. Address the Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

POST-CONFERENCE PHOTOGRAPHS

Frederick W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston 17, Mass., will be glad to make up a round-robin selection of post-conference photographs, to be sent to any members of the party who would like to see them. The pictures will be numbered so that duplicates may be ordered if wanted.

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK

Libraries found Children's Book Week last year an admirable opportunity to work out some of their ideas for getting parents to take more interest in the children's reading.

It augurs well for the success of this year's Book Week (November 15th to 20th) that the Committee in charge has arranged with Miss Marion Humble to give half of her time during the next three months to the detail of this campaign. Miss Humble has done notable work for the A. L. A. Library War Service, and the New York office has arranged that she may give half of her time to this other work, which has been heartily endorsed by the Children's Section of the A. L. A. Her address will be National Association of Book Publishers, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MAINE LIBRARIES IN 1820

A list of libraries in existence in Maine a century ago given in the current *Maine Library Bulletin* shows that there were thirteen social or proprietary libraries, namely those at Bangor, Belfast, Bucksport, Camden, Castine, Gorham, Machias, Saco, Union, Warren, Westbrook, Winthrop, Wiscasset. Gorham had also its Academy Library; the Library Society at Falmouth Neck founded in 1765 became the Portland Athenæum in 1826 (the forerunner of the Portland Public Library); of Kittery's "Revolving Library" established in 1751 a portion is still in existence in the Kittery Point Community House; Brunswick was the seat of the Bowdoin College Library, and Waterville of Colby College Library; and North Yarmouth had an Academy Library.

SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS LIBRARIANS

A School for Business Librarians will open in September as a section of the Washington School for Secretaries. The new school will be under the direction of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse.

AMONG REMINISCENCES OF AMERICA.

... "And I remember (oh! don't I remember!) the librarian ladies at Atlanta." Hugh Walpole in "A Backward Glance at America," in the August *Vanity Fair*.

Copy intended for the LIBRARY JOURNAL should reach this office not later than ten days before the date of publication.—Ed.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1920



LIBRARY Week, the high festival of New York State, is this year to be held September 20-25, at Lake Placid, an old and favorite gathering place for library folk, under the wing of Melvil Dewey. Here an A. L. A. Conference was held in 1894, and here the American Library Institute had its start, despite opposition, which had more or less justification in the uncertain career of the Institute during the ensuing period. Since Mr. Dewey diverted his remarkable energies from librarianship to the development of the Lake Placid Club, which is in itself an institution, its progress has been remarkable indeed, and nowhere else in the country is to be found such a combination of hotels and appurtenances as there. As the representation of eastern librarians at the Colorado Springs Conference was naturally limited by the distance from eastern centers, it is to be hoped that Library Week at Lake Placid may this year bring together an unusual number of librarians, not only from New York State, but from other states this side of the Mississippi.

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THE library schools need more women—not to speak of a few more men—if the supply of trained librarians is to be kept adequate for the increased needs of the country. The twelve schools in the Association of American Library Schools report 292 graduates in 1915, 300 in 1916, 284 in 1917 and 305 in 1918 but only 215 in 1919 and 221 in 1920, that is, an average of 295 for four years and but 218 for the past two years, or a falling off of 26%. The incoming classes so far registered by no means exhaust the capacity of the schools and consequently in most of them the register has been kept open until the early fall for additional students. It is up to the profession to do everything possible to see that the schools are filled to capacity so that next year libraries shall have available well-educated and trained recruits. Depleted staffs cannot be replenished, adequate library service cannot be given, library schools cannot begin to meet the demands for trained people, unless every librarian in the country

considers the problem of supply and demand his own, and contributes his share towards its solution. It is reasonable to call upon every librarian to endeavor to find in the local community young people, especially high school graduates, who should be enrolled in the library profession and induce them to enter the schools. Recruits are equally needed for apprentice and training classes outside the regular schools which also usually open in September. Of course, a fundamental difficulty in obtaining recruits is the low comparative remuneration in library service, but the efforts now on foot should result in the more adequate pay of librarians, and meantime it is fair to put before young people the other advantages of library work as well as the prospect of better pay.

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HAPPILY not all the library schools report discouragingly for the new class, Simmons College and New York Public Library School especially reporting increase in the number of candidates. There is to be noted also substantial development of new schools and features. The classes for special librarians at the Washington School for Secretaries will meet a special need. A new academic course of four years has been arranged by the University of Pittsburgh and the Carnegie Library School jointly. McGill University at Montreal resumed this year its summer school, and the University of London, completing the first year of its library school has provided for a summer course at Bristol. Thus we progress. Indeed in no department of the general field of education has there been more interesting and important specialization.

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A GOOD piece of work has been done by Miss Margaret Ely of the Lake View High School, Chicago, in preparing a list of trained high school librarians, arranged by states, with indication of the number of centers in which such librarians are employed in each state. Wisconsin, thanks to the teacher librarian requirement of the State Board of Education, which

went into effect at the beginning of the school year just closed, naturally leads the list, with 91 trained high school librarians in 88 centers. This shows an exceptional diffusion thruout the state and adds to the elements of library primacy in which Wisconsin boasts among the sister states. New York comes second on the list, with 51 librarians, but these in only 25 centers, 21 being concentrated within Greater New York. Illinois makes a fair third, with 39 librarians in 17 centers, Chicago with 23 outdoing New York City. Michigan, tho fourth, is far behind its neighbor state, with 21 librarians in 10 centers. California, Minnesota, and Indiana come next in order, but these states, as well as those having fewer librarians, may fairly be classified as "scattering," having much to do to bring this feature of their educational work up to the best modern standard. Such comparisons are useful in stimulating effort, and we trust may not be without good effect in the present instance.

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THE Institut International de Bibliographie is to be congratulated on reaching its twenty-fifth birthday, which it is to celebrate by an international convocation at Brussels, September 7th of this year. It is ten years since American librarians took part, in the year of the Brussels universal exposition, in the numerous congresses then held, one of these on library economy in general, and another specially on bibliography and documentation. At that time peace brooded o'er the world and Belgium was making preparations to celebrate on the field of Waterloo, not the victory of 1815 over its neighbor France, but the hundred years of peace between sister nations. That happy thought came to a sad end when the Belgian treaty was made a scrap of paper, since when Belgium has been the center of unutterable and unprecedented woes and wrongs. Little has been learned in detail of the status of the wonderful repertoire which Americans saw in 1910, in the wing of the royal palace which had been assigned to the Institut, as the result of the Institut's work for fifteen years. This was a card catalog on the Dewey Decimal system, running into the millions and covering in extreme minutiae the ramifications of every subject. At the congresses of 1910 America was liberally represented, but it is to be feared that the international representation this year will be less general and that America will be little represented. Cordial greetings, however, should be sent by Americans, with the hope that the collections at the Institut have been left untouched by German vandalism. The proposed confer-

ence is one of several for which the Union of International Associations has arranged, but it is to be not so much a gathering of librarians, as of those interested specifically in bibliography and documentation, and it has particularly in view international arrangements for the record of documents issued since the war began, whose number is legion.

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THE articles on Women in the Library Profession can only sketch briefly the careers of a few of the very many who are deserving of such record. We are beginning to receive reminiscences of other early leaders, and should be glad if others than the editor will complement these articles by sending brief sketches of the like kind of women eminent in the early days in the profession, before it was really a profession. The leaders are fast passing away, and it is desirable that their traditions should be handed down to the coming generations both as history and inspiration. We, therefore, invite such contributions from the younger people who have come into close relation with the leaders in library work. The sketches thus far published have been confessedly inadequate and incomplete, and an important correction which Mr. Dewey has been good enough to make should not be overlooked, in that Mr. Elmendorf was chief and not assistant librarian at Buffalo and that his widow was given the opportunity to succeed him in the chief librarianship, but preferred to pass over that honor and duty to Mr. Elmendorf's deputy librarian, and modestly become in turn his assistant.

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THE library world will be interested to find that another agency is now ready to do its organized part in the great work of book distribution. The course of the book from author to public should be smoothed by the opening of a working headquarters for the publishers. This new National Association of Book Publishers has for its purpose the assembling and putting to use of all possible information about publishing and bookselling, stimulating in every possible way the use of books among young and old. The executive work of the organization will be in charge of Frederic G. Melcher of the R. R. Bowker office, who will give most of his time now to this kindred work while keeping his editorial connection with the *Publishers' Weekly* and *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The American Library Association and this new organization will find many points of joint work, and Secretary Milam has already sent cordial good wishes to the new organization.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

The School Libraries Section of the American Library Association met on the afternoon of June 2nd, Harriet Wood presiding.

The tone of the meeting was informal. Discussion of all practical school library problems was the keynote of the afternoon's session. May Ingles, librarian of the High School of Commerce, Omaha, Nebr., talked on "Teaching Students the Use of Books and Library Tools." Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School Library, Emporia, Kan., discussed briefly the question of supervised study in its relation to the school library. Margaret Ely, librarian of the Lake View High School Branch of the Chicago Public Library, described helpful materials recently added to her collection.

Miss Ingles' talk was most practical and started a general discussion which brought forth other ideas. An abstract follows:

"The right use of a school library will contribute more to the training of a child in high ideals, fine tastes and good habits, than any other agency. The librarian, who is awake to her possibilities, will create the feeling that the library is the place to come for material on any subject wanted. Free use of the library and attendance without restriction will enable the pupil to become acquainted with its resources. The ability to acquire facts is of far more importance than the fact itself. Few reserves and no marked places make it possible for the pupil to work and think. Few rules and plenty of lists and guides will simplify the use of the library. Instruction in the class room is of prime importance. At least one lecture should be given and if possible, a course, graded thru-out the four years, should be systematically taught. The librarian should know the courses of study, visit classes and co-operate with the teacher in the assembling of material. Home reading may be encouraged by giving talks on books in library or class room, by consulting the likes and dislikes of the pupils, by reading a 'starter,' by choosing a hero each month for the history class, and by choosing good illustrated editions. Pictures and clippings and plenty of material, well advertised will bring the individual pupil into personal contact with the librarian, who will constantly teach the individual pupil how to cull the material he desires. Co-operation with every department of the school in the preparation of the pupil in his

self education is best accomplished thru careful instruction in the use of library books and tools."

In presenting the question of supervised study, Mr. Kerr spoke about the tendency of the teaching body to carry off to the individual class room, groups of books, which then become dead as far as the library is concerned. He urged the necessity of keeping the books in the library and making the librarian responsible for the proper use of the books, with the co-operation of the individual teacher.

Sylvia Oakley of the Deposit Department of the Chicago Public Library, answered Mr. Kerr at some length, stating that she had found that books loaned to the teachers for class room proved most useful. She added that the selection was supervised by the librarian.

Miss Ely told of the slides, map and postal card collections at the Lake View High School Library, and her card indexes to each of the collections. The slides are arranged according to series name and then numerically and are cataloged under series name and under subject. Maps are mounted on dark green binding linen, arranged according to title, and cataloged under subject, while postal cards are arranged according to broad subject and cataloged under smaller subjects. She also described the method used in her library in the care and preservation of pictures and pamphlets. Pictures are classified under definite subject and cataloged under subject with many cross references. The *Mentor* and *National Geographic* magazines are left intact and cataloged as pictures, giving the exact page on which the picture may be found. Pamphlets are arranged according to author and cataloged under subject, author and title. Back numbers of magazines are not bound, but are kept in single numbers and preserved by covering them with heavy brown paper.

Miss Mulheron, Supervisor of School Libraries, Portland, Ore., spoke about the enthusiasm and spirit shown in the Portland High Schools, where much of the routine work is managed at the main library.

Miss Wood moved that Martha Pritchard, the elected chairman for the present year, be re-elected for the coming year. The motion was unanimously carried and the meeting was adjourned.

MARGARET ELY,
Secretary.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OHIO DISTRICT MEETINGS

Five district meetings of the Ohio Library Association were held in May and June, from each of which considerable result should be secured, not only for those in attendance but for the librarians of the entire state. The two chief topics were adequate finance and forthcoming legislation. The meetings were as follows:

N. E., Canton, May 25; N. C., Tiffin, May 20; N. W., Toledo, May 20; S. C., Columbus, June 17; S. W., Dayton, June 18.

At the Tiffin meeting Miss Kramer, of Marion, presided. Miss Fox, of Mansfield, discussed finances, especially the question of whether the Library Board or the staff are responsible. It was the feeling at this and other district meetings that the trustees do not carry out their responsibility to the fullest extent, but allow the libraries to become subordinate to other city departments in pressing the claim for tax money. Grace Peterson, of Elyria, discussed "Library and School," suggesting the campaign to encourage the adult public to use the public library as a continuation school. The Enlarged Program received the full endorsement of all the librarians present at each of the five district meetings, its plan and organization being described by Mr. Vitz, of Cleveland.

At the Northeast meeting, the county bill in its tentative form was discussed. The librarians present were unanimous in the opinion that county libraries operating under trained and certified librarians should do so directly under the county commissioners without any county library boards intervening. The subject of county libraries also received full attention at the Southcentral meeting at Columbus, Mr. Reeder of the Ohio State Library, having collected considerable data on the lack of library service in the rural districts.

The Legislative Committee of the Ohio Library Association is now at work on a revised county library bill, a bill for enlarging the powers of the State Library Commission and for amending the State tax laws so that libraries which operate under school boards will be insured their Carnegie obligations.

J. L. W.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Sixty librarians and twelve library trustees from the fifteen southwest counties of Ohio gathered in Dayton, June 18th, to discuss problems of maintenance and management.

The purpose of the meeting, as voiced by Miss Doren, who presided at the first session, was "to review the present serious condition of

free public libraries in the light of to-day's emergencies, economic and otherwise; to consider the greatly increased demand upon libraries for authentic information, clean recreation, adult education, as well as co-operation with schools; to discuss the bearings of library laws, library funds, and the rewards which the library profession offers in comparison with industry and business."

Preceding the general session in the morning a conference of children's library workers was conducted by Gertrude Avey, of the Cincinnati Public Library.

The morning session was devoted to the discussion of the library worker's welfare, a fundamental consideration which hitherto has not had representation on the programs of library meetings to any great extent. Myrtle Sweetman, former librarian of West Carnegie branch library of Dayton, gave a brief talk on income insurance in connection with the problem of old age provision and retirement funds. Louis Ruthenberg, superintendent of the Delco Light Co., gave an interesting account of the efforts made by that company for the welfare and training of its employees.

Standardization of salaries and certification of library positions were recommended in the discussion of the problem of library salaries, led by Janet Hannaford, present librarian of West Carnegie branch, who gave a report of an investigation of salaries and living conditions among library workers. The report brought out in a striking manner the inadequacy of library salaries in relation to the advanced costs of living and in comparison with the rewards offered employees in business and industry.

Library funds and legislation and library service to the blind featured the afternoon session.

Roy G. Fitzgerald, vice-president of the Dayton Library Board of Trustees, spoke of the difficulties confronting that library. He discussed also some of the provisions of the proposed county district library law.

Burton Egbert Stevenson gave interesting information upon how the existing county library law had made it possible to extend Chillicothe library service to Ross County.

The subject of adequate library funds was considered by Bernis Brien, trustee of the Dayton Library, who discussed as one of the factors in the shortage of library funds the lack of self-assertion on the part of public libraries, and urged that libraries should not be ashamed of their poverty, but should make every effort to make public their plight and to place their needs and difficulties before the citizens whom they serve.

The evening meeting, held at the Engineers' Club, was devoted to the consideration of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program.

Carl P. P. Vitz, vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, told of the war activities of the A. L. A. and gave a convincing presentation of the value and need of the peace activities contemplated in the Enlarged Program, which was followed by an illustrated lecture on the A. L. A. war service by Mr. Stevenson, whose identification with the movement and wealth of personal experience enabled him to present most graphically the library war activities.

It was the expression of all who attended the sessions that in point of enthusiasm, numbers present, and pertinence of the discussions, this meeting was one of the most successful ever held in the Southwest District.

VIRGINIA HOLLINGSWORTH,
Secretary.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held in the Public Library at Westport, Friday, May 21st. William H. Burr, president of the Board of Trustees, welcomed the visiting librarians. Frederic G. Melcher of the *Publishers' Weekly* spoke on the responsibility of the public library in training the young for citizenship. He gave a list of books most helpful for this purpose, beginning with collections of songs, then poetry, which he advised strongly, as poets rise above local prejudices and are able to widen a child's horizon, books about other countries, fiction, the problems of the alien, the great war, and the new democracy.

John Adams Lowe of the Brooklyn Public Library then made a strong plea for recruits for library service. Because of the higher salaries paid by commercial houses, many librarians have left their profession. Those already in library work should be saved and the library personnel increased.

At the afternoon session Josephine Adams Rathbone, vice-director of the School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, spoke on "Salaries and Training of Librarians," mentioning among the advantages of training, the acquaintance attained by visits to various types of libraries, the development of judgment and resourcefulness, the broader conception of the work of different departments, and the gain in self-confidence, professional consciousness, and financial value. The salaries of library school graduates have averaged an increase of 30 per cent during the past year.

It was voted "that it is the sentiment of this

association that no steps should be taken toward organization for the campaign for the enlarged program of the A. L. A. until the items of the program are definitely decided upon by vote of the A. L. A."

DOROTHY WHITING,
Secretary.

ANN ARBOR LIBRARY CLUB

The year 1919-20 has been most successful for the Ann Arbor Library Club. The attendance has averaged forty-four, an increase of six over that of last year. Because of the influenza epidemic, it was impossible to meet in February, and so there have been but seven regular meetings.

The program of the year has been interesting and varied. At the October meeting W. W. Bishop gave a comprehensive paper on "The Library and Post School Education." The November meeting was held at Martha Cook residence hall, and the program was one of the most interesting the club has enjoyed, consisting of the war reminiscences of S. W. McAllister, E. H. Ketcham, Esther Braley and F. L. D. Goodrich. In December, F. P. Jordan gave a clear and interesting paper on "Classification in the University Library." B. A. Finney having written music for "The Song of the Library Staff," by Samuel Foss, the club sang it several times. In January the club had as its guest and speaker of the evening, Mr. Browning of Jackson, who spoke on "The Problem of the Librarian and Public Library of a Moderate Sized Community." F. P. Jordan entertained the March meeting with a talk on "Sir Anthony Panizzi," and in April Clare Mullet gave a delightful paper on "Why I Read Fiction," and Evelyn Walker ably discussed "Modern Poetry." At this meeting B. A. Finney read two letters from Mr. Severance.

In May the club held its annual picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Steere. After a delicious supper, a short business meeting was held and the following officers elected for the coming year: President, S. W. McAllister; vice-presidents, Margaret Smith, Amy Watts; secretary, Emily Hendricks; treasurer, Sue Biethan.

The club voted to send a ten dollar food draft to the librarian at Innesbruck in answer to an appeal from him.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

At the May meeting of the Club the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Frank Lewis; vice presidents, Asa D. Dickinson and Katherine M. Trimble; secretary, Martha L. Coplin; treasurer, Bertha S. Wetzell.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE Alumni Reunion Supper was held in the Art Gallery of the library building on Thursday evening, June 24th, preceding the Trustees' Reception. Over one hundred guests were present. The classes of 1895, 1900 and 1910 held reunions, and the class of 1895 gave \$75 to the Graduates' Fund in memory of their classmate, Caroline Chapin, who was for many years upon the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library. The other classes also made memorial gifts to the Graduates' Fund. The class of 1920 contributed \$50 toward the Roof Garden which, we hope, will be an actuality during the coming year.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE advanced courses announced for the year 1920-1921 are Administration, Art and the Book, Bibliographical Problems, Book Selection, Cataloging, Children's Work and Literature, Current Events, Documents, Library and Community, Practical Work, Reference Work, School Libraries, Special Libraries and Theses. As planned these courses aggregate a number of class hours work per week ranging from 18 to 23. The minimum required to qualify for the diploma is 12 hours, so that students enjoy some election as to subjects. The school also stands ready to credit to a limited extent courses which the student may pursue during the year at other institutions in New York City, subject to the approval of the faculty, and providing that the courses in question bear directly upon the specialization sought by the individual in attending the Library School.

Candidates for advanced courses should register not later than Sept. 30th, for, altho the actual instructional period extends only over the three months, February to April inclusive, the faculty must approve in advance the students' plans as regards practical work for the year, and the diploma is granted only after receipt of satisfactory reports as to the completion of this work. It is also expected that the selection of subjects for bibliographies and theses, in the case of students who elect these, will be made in September; and that the work upon the problems assigned will extend over the year. Obviously it is desirable that students spend the entire school year in New York, altho this is

not essential. The registration and consultation required in September can be done by correspondence if necessary. Candidates who wish to come to New York for the year can usually secure positions in the New York Public Library, with release for the instructional period; and candidates already on the staff of the New York Public Library can generally obtain leave for this period.

Giorgia Michaelson, who received her certificate in 1919 and who has served as reviser for the school year 1919-1920, has resigned to accept a position in the New Rochelle (N. Y.) Public Library. Her place will be taken by Marilla B. George, a member of the class to which certificates have just been awarded.

Appointments of members of the Class of 1919-1920, in addition to those already reported are:

Brown, Lawrence L., reference librarian, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

Welles, Mary P., assistant, Hartford (Conn.) Public Library.

Witmer, Eleanor M., assistant, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.

Entrance examinations will be held on Friday, Aug. 27th, at the Library School and at other designated points, this affording another opportunity for enrollment in the class which will enter in the fall of 1920. Inquiries and applications should be sent to the Principal, Library School of the New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Word came recently of the death on Tuesday, July 6th, at Hillsdale, Mich., of Agnes Van Valkenburgh, a member of the original teaching staff of the library school, and one who was closely associated with Miss Plummer in establishing the school and in setting its ideals and standards. Miss Van Valkenburgh came to New York after a long period of service as head cataloger of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library, and served as instructor in cataloging, indexing, in book-selection and trade and national bibliography, and as conductor of the fiction seminar. In 1917 she became librarian of the Bay City (Mich.) Public Library, which position she actively held until incapacitated about a year ago by the illness which resulted in her death. Miss Van Valkenburgh's personal charm and wide experience and acquaintance made her much beloved and admired by a large group of fellow-workers and former students.

E. J. REECE,
Principal.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

"RECRUITING for librarianship" is a good slogan, and our letters thruout this year give abundant proof that our library friends are wide awake to the importance of interesting good material in the possibilities in the library field. Scarcely an applicant fails to disclose, sooner or later, that it was some librarian, whose opinion she respected, or whose work had aroused her admiration, that influenced her to turn to this vocation.

It is a pleasure, too, to see how much more generous the schools and colleges are in presenting this as one of the desirable professions than they were in the past. Yes, profession we may safely call it now that Mr. Houghton has induced Uncle Sam so to sponsor it in the "Reclassification of Salaries" report, a fact of incalculable value to us all. The effect of the A. L. A. publicity, not yet to be adequately measured, must be felt increasingly.

Simmons seems to be feeling, perhaps slightly in advance of some of the other schools, these, and other less easily explained influences, if inferences may be drawn from the registration now proceeding for 1920-1921.

For a year or two yet the war scars will be seen in the diminished numbers of the classes which entered in 1917 and 1918, and graduate in 1921 and 1922, but it is the newcomers who are arousing our optimism.

Registration continues nominally until the opening of the college in September, but that of freshmen for the Library School is so unprecedentedly large this year that we fear we cannot accommodate them. Surely this is a symptom of how much Simmons needs the three million endowment she is seeking if she is to satisfy all the demands made upon her.

In addition to the freshmen, there are two other groups who enter yearly in varying numbers. A few transfer from other colleges with advanced credit for one or two years of academic work and complete our four year program. A larger group enters for the one year course in Library Science, and the prospects for this class are good. It has always been limited to twenty-five, but may have to be extended somewhat this year.

Registration for the summer school, also, has been to capacity in the cataloging and classification courses.

With new courses opening from Buffalo to Texas, and the increase of schools along the Pacific coast, it is reasonable to expect the distribution of those desiring professional education should be somewhat modified, but I am

more concerned that we should be alive to making the training worth coming for, than fearful lest the pathway to our doors be grass-grown.

Recent appointments of the class of 1920, are: Katherine M. Hall, appointed an assistant in the Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.

M. Grace Reely, librarian of the Boise High School, Boise, Idaho.

Kathleen Snow, librarian of the Millinocket Public Library, Millinocket, Me.

Alice M. Waldron, appointed school librarian of the Salem Public Library, Salem, Ore.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE class of 1920 was graduated June 19th, 1920. The closing exercises were held in the class room of the Library School. John H. Leete, the Director, made the address, which was followed by the presentation of diplomas by Miss Fay, acting principal.

Elva Smith has been given charge of the course in book selection for the Children's Librarians Course, and Margaret Carnegie will supervise the classes in story-telling. Ruth Paxson has been appointed registrar.

Arrangements have recently been completed for an academic library course to be given by the Carnegie Library School and the University of Pittsburgh. This course is similar to that offered by the school in co-operation with the Carnegie Institute of Technology, but differs in some details. The plan provides for a four years' course, the instruction for the first three years in literature, languages, history, science, and other academic subjects being given by the University, and the fourth year consisting of one of the regular courses in the Library School. The satisfactory completion of the course will be recognized by an appropriate degree conferred by the University. This course will be offered for the first time at the opening of the fall term of the University.

NINA C. BROTHERTON,
Principal.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

DURING the summer a course for junior attendants will be conducted by Helen Gladys Percy and Elizabeth Williams, the instructor and registrar of the school. The thirty-third annual session of the school will open Sept. 27th and, in addition to the regular classes, open courses for persons already in library work will be offered in January and February.

The following appointments have been made for the class of 1920:

Helene Conant, assistant, San Diego Public Library.
 Mary Harris, Santa Ana High School.
 Fern Hartman, assistant, Pomona Public Library.
 Marian Hayman, assistant, Pasadena Public Library.
 Marion Rownd, children's librarian, Richmond Public Library.
 Marjorie Silverthorn, assistant, Reed College Library.
 Nancy Vaughan, research librarian, Bullock's Department Store, Los Angeles.
 Katharine West, assistant librarian, John Muir School, Pasadena.
 Elizabeth Woodhouse, cataloger, Pasadena Public Library.

The following have received appointments in the Los Angeles Public Library: Vida Abrahams, Helen Aldrich, Helen Alexander, Mary Anderson, Estelle Bridge, Clara Byrne, George E. Chase, Emily Domers, Reba Dwight, Sadie Hoffman, Harriet Monfort.

ELIZABETH O. WILLIAMS,
Registrar.

ONTARIO LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

THE Minister of Education has authorized the organizing of a free training school for librarianship, consisting of a three months' course from September 6th to December 3rd, 1920. The school will be under the direction of the Inspector of Public Libraries, Department of Education, and will have competent librarians on its staff as instructors and lecturers. The Toronto Public Library and George H. Locke, its chief librarian, will furnish facilities for practice work in the various departments of the library system. It is calculated that about

forty per cent of the time will be devoted to lectures and instruction and about sixty per cent to practice.

The course includes classes in book selection, elementary bibliography, evolution of modern prose literature, reference work, classification, cataloging, shelf-listing, circulation work, work with children and administration and secretarial work together with simple routine. No fee will be charged and practically all supplies are to be furnished by the Department. Applications for admission should be made to W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, Department of Education, Parliament Building, Toronto, Ont.

LONDON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY VACATION SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, in co-operation with the University of Bristol, has arranged for a summer vacation school to be held at the University of Bristol from August 30th until September 11th. The course has been arranged with the idea of providing intensive training for librarians in charge of rural library systems. It will comprise twenty-five lectures, illustrated by demonstrations, visits to libraries, etc. The staff of lecturers as announced includes Dr. E. A. Baker, director of the school, W. C. Berwick Sayers, W. R. B. Prideaux and R. Wright. The courses offered are: Book selection (Baker), classification (Sayers), cataloging (Prideaux), and rural libraries, planning, working (Wright).

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

AKERS, Susan G., W. 1913, librarian of the Mary Hemenway Hall Library at Wellesley

College, Wellesley, Mass., resigned. Appointed cataloger of the University of North Dakota Library.

BABER, Carroll P., I. 1918-1920, has been appointed assistant librarian of the University of Oklahoma, Norman.

BAECHTOLD, Elsie, I. 1915 appointed librarian of the Irving National Bank, New York City.

BLANCHARD, Alice A., N. Y. S. 1903-1904, appointed principal of the Children's Department, Los Angeles Public Library.

BOERLAGE, Louise Marie, N. Y. P. L. 1916-18, formerly on the staff of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library, is now engaged in A. L. A. hospital library work in the New York district.

BRAINERD, Jessie Florence, N. Y. P. L. 1911-1913, librarian, Hackensack (N. J.) High School, resigned. Appointed librarian Horace Mann School for Boys, New York City.

BROTHERTON, Nina C., W. R. 1907, since 1917 in charge of work with schools, and later head of the Work with Schools of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, appointed principal of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh in place of Sarah C. N. Bogle, resigned. Miss Brotherton in addition to her work in the library has been a member of the faculty of the School.

BUDGE, Jessie A., reference librarian, University of North Dakota, resigned, to become librarian of the Grand Forks (N. D.) Public Library.

BUTTERWORTH, Jeanne, S. 1919, promoted to head of the Children's Department of the New Haven Public Library.

CAMPBELL, Juliette, C. P. certificate 1918, appointed children's librarian at South Side Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, Margaret, C. P. certificate 1914, appointed supervisor of story-telling, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

CASE, Mrs. Gladys, C. P. 1911, appointed principal of the Children's Room, Central Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

COLE, George Watson. Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., at its recent Commencement, conferred upon George Watson Cole, librarian of The Henry E. Huntington Library and president of the Bibliographical Society of America, the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters (L. H. D.).

COMBE, Hilda, S. 1913, appointed librarian of the English High School, Providence, R. I.

COOPERRIDER, Edith, in charge of the Department Library of Geology of the Ohio State University, is to spend a month this summer in the Vassar Library assisting the staff in that library in arranging and cataloging its geology collection.

DE LEON, Florence, N. Y. P. L. 1916-18, head of the Cataloging Department of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex., resigned. Appointed to reorganize the catalog of the Kemp Library at Wichita Falls, Texas.

DICE, J. Howard, formerly Ohio State Library Organizer, and at present assistant to the librarian in charge at the Washington Headquarters of the library service of the U. S. War Department, elected librarian of the University of Pittsburgh, to take up work on Oct. 1st.

DIXON, Vera M., acting librarian at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, resigned. Appointed director of school libraries in Des Moines, Iowa.

ELDRIDGE, Bessie L., N. Y. S. 1917-1918, assistant librarian in the Geneseo (N. Y.) State Normal School, resigned. Appointed librarian of the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y.

FAY, Lucy F., who has been acting temporarily as principal of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, has been granted leave of absence in order that she may take a long rest.

FLETCHER, Sheldon, N. Y. P. L. 1915-1917, children's librarian, Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library, resigned. Appointed assistant, Commercial High School Library, Brooklyn.

FORD, Worthington Chauncey, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan.

GILLIES, Elizabeth, S. 1918, appointed librarian of the Edgewater (N. J.) Public Library.

GODDARD, George S., Connecticut State Librarian, has been elected treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

GOFF, Mary E., I. 1911, of the University of Texas library, is teaching one of the summer library courses offered by the University of Oklahoma.

HALL, Gertrude, N. Y. S. 1920, formerly assistant in the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed Director of Children's Work at Youngstown (O.) Public Library.

HARRIS, Helen M., N. Y. S. 1915-1916, appointed assistant to the director of hospital libraries, A. L. A. War Service.

HEALY, W. J., appointed Provincial Librarian of Manitoba. Mr. Healy, a graduate of Toronto University, has had an interesting career as a journalist, having been Ottawa correspondent of the *Toronto Mail* and for six years secretary of the Press Gallery at the National Capital. Later he became associate editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press* and instituted its lively "Heliograms" column. For seven years he was Western Canadian correspondent of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the British Board of Trade. He is one of the editors of the University of Toronto Song Book which, says the *Canadian Bookman*, "has so long been the basis of musical culture of university trained Canadians."

HEDRICK, S. Blanche, assistant librarian of the University of North Dakota from 1913 to 1919, appointed director of the North Dakota State Public Library Commission. During the past year Miss Hedrick has been librarian of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, which position she held for over three years before going to the University of North Dakota.

HILDEBRAND, W. A., assistant librarian of the New York Historical Society from 1898 to 1911, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Typographic Library and Museum, Jersey City, N. J.

HOLLINGSWORTH, Virginia, for the past seven years first assistant cataloger of the Dayton Public Library, appointed head of the Department. Carrie Bench succeeds as first assistant.

HOPKINS, Dorothy, S. 1911, appointed librarian at Abbot Academy Library, Andover, Mass.

HULINGS, Florence, P. 1911, appointed librarian of the public library at Massillon, Ohio.

KELLY, Frances H., librarian of the South Side Branch Library at Pittsburgh appointed head of the Department of Work with Schools in succession to Nina C. Brotherton.

KIRK, Marguerite, formerly of the Berkeley (Calif.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Fort Lyon Naval Hospital to succeed Geneva Brock. Miss Brock resigned on account of the illness of her sister.

LAUMAN, Caroline, assistant-librarian at Paris Island, appointed librarian at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., succeeding Gilbert H. Doane, resigned.

McADAM, John, appointed chief librarian and secretary of the Municipal Museum, Borough of Warrington, England. He served as sub-librarian for the past fifteen years.

McCRACKEN, Helen, C. P. diploma 1917, appointed librarian of the South Side Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

MUNGER, Irene, S. special 1916-17, has taken charge of the Weller Library at Mohawk, N. Y.

MUSE, Benonine, N. Y. S. 1920, appointed head of the lending and reference departments of the Rosenberg Library at Galveston, Texas.

NELSON, Ina F., formerly of the Library of Congress, later of the Riverside Library Service School, is temporarily in charge of the catalog room Riverside Public Library.

NEWMET, Edith S., N. Y. P. L. 1916-17; S. 1914, of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, resigned. Appointed assistant at the Fresno (Cal.) Public Library.

PEARSON, Helen, who was active in Hospital Library Work under the National League for Women's Service during the war, will have charge, under direction of the Dayton Public Library, of the Hospital Library Service at the Soldiers' Home and other Dayton hospitals.

POTTER, Elizabeth G., N. Y. S. 1912, who has just returned from more than two years' service with the Red Cross and A. L. A. overseas, will go immediately to Mills College, California, to take charge of the library for the coming year.

REED, Lulu Ruth, N. Y. S. 1919, appointed head of the catalog department of the Rosenberg Library at Galveston, Texas.

ROELKE, H. Edward, assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar Library, Chicago, resigned June 1st, to accept a business position in Chicago.

RUSH, Gladys, P. 1914, appointed acting librarian at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

STEELE, Katherine Delia, N. Y. P. L. 1916-17; P. 1909, who has just returned from service with the Y. M. C. A. in France, is now an assistant in the University of Minnesota Library.

VAN VALKENBURGH, Agnes, until last September librarian of Bay City, Mich., died on July 6th after a long illness. Miss Van Valkenburgh had for some years assisted her father who was postmaster of Hillsdale, Wis., before taking up librarianship and joining the staff of the Milwaukee Public Library where she spent nearly eighteen years, during much of which time she was chief of the Catalog Department. In 1911 she became a member of the faculty of the newly established Library School of the New York Public Library where she remained until 1916 going thence to White Plains to work on the *Cumulative Book Index* published by the H. W. Wilson Co. The following year she became librarian of the Bay City (Mich.) Public Library, which post she was obliged to abandon last September owing to poor health. She spent most of the last year of her life at the home of her sister, Mrs. Burr Wilbur at Hillsdale, Mich. Miss Van Valkenburgh's friends were so numerous and her personality was so fine that she will be greatly missed, and her many associates will subscribe to Lutie E. Stearns' appreciation of her printed elsewhere in this issue.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE *TRANSCRIPT'S* "LIBRARIAN"

To the Editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*:

A few years ago a newspaper article of mine, describing a typical library meeting, fell into the hands of a trustee of the Malden Public Library. Altho the article should have been taken with a grain of salt, this gentleman was perhaps alone in not observing that precaution. He decided that library meetings were as well left unattended (not always a mistaken conclusion) and consequently vetoed the proposed payment by the library of the expenses of Mr. Herbert W. Fison, the Malden librarian, in attending the meeting.

Sad as the incident may have seemed, it has its amusing aspect. It was the cause of the feeling of personal resentment which is apparent in Mr. Fison's letter about "The *Transcript's* 'Librarian'" in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, June 15, 1920. At that date of the fatal conclusion by the trustee, Mr. Fison decided that something was, to quote his words, "delaying library progress all through New England," and that he might as well cast me, with my "pernicious" articles in the *Transcript*, for the part of Chief Villain.

In various places I have noted the tendency (observed by many other librarians also), of a few of our colleagues to regard their work and their own relations to the universe with unnecessary seriousness. Like a certain character in Kipling's "Bertran and Bimi," they have "too much ego in their cosmos." Probably nobody, except the person most concerned, really thinks that with Mr. Fison's absence from that meeting began a period of decadence for New England libraries; probably nobody else so exaggerates the importance of my *Transcript* articles.

When Mr. Fison intimates that the people of New England in general, and the readers of the *Transcript* in particular, are mostly ninnies and simpletons, unable to comprehend any writing which is not labelled and explained in advance, he need not be taken as a safe guide. Every writer, whether of books or articles, whether famous humorist or obscure journalist, is familiar with the complaints of a querulous minority of readers, who take satire and irony as an offence, and jesting allusions as a personal affront. The theory that intelligent readers—and "The Librarian" of the *Transcript* was favored with a great many of them, who never had the slightest difficulty in understand-

ing his meaning—the theory that these should be insulted, in order to spare the feelings of a very few extremely dense persons, is not a new one to me. It always shocks me when I hear it advocated by a librarian. For he, of all persons, should know that the history of literature, and of its humble branch, journalism, is full of records of the complaints made by the gullible, who had been deceived or annoyed by misunderstanding what was perfectly clear to ninety-nine per cent of its readers.

EDMUND LESTER PEARSON.

New York, July 21, 1920.

To the Editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*:

Mr. Fison, in the June 15th *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, serving an oblique warning on the new library "colymnist" of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, reminds me of the zealous deacon telling, in the presence of the new parson, the awful mistakes of the last incumbent. No one expects any longer to meet Mr. Pearson or his little group of delectable creations—Miss Pansy Patterson, Mr. Percival Gooch and the rest—in the pages of the *Transcript*. The new "Librarian" should have his own chance, but we hope he will condescend as little as did Mr. Pearson to the Pharisees of the profession or to such library trustees as Mr. Fison would have us believe infest New England.

Things tend to become sacrosanct in every profession, and we need the counter-irritants so pleasantly administered by Mr. Pearson in the *Transcript*. He was joking, of course. I am aware that this statement may be questioned, but I am among those who never detected "his pessimistic frame of mind," to use Mr. Fison's phrase. Indeed, he was often taken to task for joking about such serious things as catalogers, children's librarians and books-for-everybody. Mr. Pearson, however, did not write for owls, and tho his work could not be safely placed in the hands of stupid persons, including, if we are to believe Mr. Fison, most library trustees in New England, it was surely not to be denied to mature readers.

I wish to testify that my staff has derived much enjoyment from Mr. Pearson's column. It has often been clipped and posted on the staff bulletin board, and I have many times shared its delights with my trustees.

I came (literally and perhaps spiritually) a long way from the sacred codfish eighteen years ago, but I have always subscribed to the Wed-

nesday and Saturday *Transcript*, and "The Librarian" is sometimes the only thing in the paper that I read. But never again, if I am to understand that it mustn't mention library doings lightly or say anything to divert the library brahmin from his "motionless immensity of complacency."

GEORGE W. FULLER,
Librarian.

Public Library,
Spokane, Washington.

THE RATING OF LIBRARIES

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In an editorial on page 505 of your issue for June 1st you say: "Some years since, Dr. Bostwick proposed an algebraic formula for the rating of libraries, combining the figures given in their respective reports into what might be called an index number." You further suggest that such an index number for libraries might be calculated by the Committee of Five on Library Service. This is based upon a misconception. My proposition was in no sense for a rating of libraries but was for a method whereby a fair appropriation of money for the support of any particular library might be deduced from its statistics of service.

It seems to me that the extension of the term "index number," as made in the Russell Sage report and approved by you, is unfortunate. As used by economists, an index number is a number used in the comparison of one year's prices with another's, and is deduced in various ways from the actual prices of different commodities. It is a number deduced from other numbers which themselves represent facts—not deductions. But any number deduced from ratings that are themselves more or less arbitrary has not at all the same standing, and the assumption that it has, contained implicitly in the use of the same term for it, is apt to deceive the public.

That the economists' use of index-numbers is fair, is shown by the fact that they do not differ much when deduced by different methods. But in rating the degree of service of an institution the result would depend almost wholly on the arbitrary rating of different elements of service and might differ widely according to the personal equation of the raters. It is a little disquieting to see numerical ratings of this kind cropping up again, after becoming discredited in the field where they once had the widest vogue. I refer, of course, to the "marking system" in schools and colleges. Anyone who has had experience with this system will agree, I think, in thoro dissatisfaction with it. Why this dissatisfaction should be less pronounced

where we are dealing with institutions instead of individuals, I am unable to see.

As the work of the Committee of Five on Library Service has been mentioned in this connection, let me say that our duties are primarily concerned with the ascertainment and assemblage of facts. Later we may think best to formulate some inferences, but not until the facts have been brought out very thoroly. There has been entirely too much unwarranted inference in the past and a counsel of caution seems to be what we need at present.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

St. Louis, June 21.

DUST IN LIBRARIES

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A librarian asks if the condition of the surrounding streets does not govern the dust conditions to a great extent in library buildings. Most certainly yes. If the library building is in an open space, the sidewalks facing winds from a westerly quarter will get most of the dust tracked into the building. In closely built areas, every street is wind-swept.

Thruout the greater part of the United States westerly and northwesterly winds are dry and dust-bearing. Easterly winds and southerly winds are moisture-bearing.

Hard-paved streets—aspalt, rock, or brick—are dusty unless cleaned daily. Tarring or oiling a street reduces its dustiness almost to nothing. Dust will not fly from a freshly-tarred street and flies will not breed in them until the surface begins to crumble.

J. W. REDWAY.

Meteorological Laboratory,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WHERE A BOOK IS AN EVENT

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A few weeks ago I came across a copy of Clifton Johnson's collection of "Poems My Children Love Best of All" and sent it to Mrs. Lloyd, of the Caney Creek Community Center at Pippapass, Kentucky, who wrote, as always, a most appreciative letter in reply. She says:

"The book of poems has already been a great help to the worker who reads aloud to our group of little boys every night, before they go to bed.

"It rained yesterday and our vocational children had to come in from the field. They gathered around this book that was lying on the table in Radcliffe cottage and one read aloud and the others listened.

"When the new wears off we shall put it on the shelves of our circulating library. We can

use to real advantage every book that you send, or can get anyone to send. We have been greatly helped by the discards that in years past have been sent us from Pratt Institute."

I wonder if there are not other libraries besides Pratt which would be glad to send some of their discards and duplicates to Mrs. Lloyd. I know that she will use them to advantage, as she says, and it seems to me there can be no more worthy group of readers than these native Americans who are slowly awakening from their generations of lethargy. Books in large type are especially appreciated, for the percentage of people who have eye trouble is uncommonly high there.

Parcel post and mail should be addressed to Caney Creek Community Center, Pippapass, Ky., while freight and express should be sent to Wayland, Ky.

FLORENCE A. HUXLEY.

AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH—AN APPRECIATION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The passing of Agnes Van Valkenburgh has brought sorrow to a legion of friends all over the country. Miss Van Valkenburgh was known from Maine to California by those she had inspired thru her remarkable capacity for friendship. She fairly radiated good will toward all human kind. Her associates and assistants were devoted to her, as were those who came under her instruction. No one ever came in contact with her without going away the better for it. Her abounding cheerfulness and her keen appreciation of everything that contributed to the happiness and joy of life will be sadly missed by those who mourn her untimely demise.

LUTIE E. STEARNS.

547 Prospect Avenue,
Milwaukee, Wis.

"HELPING TO SOLVE MISUNDERSTANDINGS"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It has occurred to me that librarians might assist partially in helping to solve some of the misunderstandings between employers and employees by calling the attention of both parties to some of the best articles appearing in journals which they are least likely to read because they represent primarily the other's point of view.

As an illustration of what I mean, would it not be worth while to have reprinted in some of the labor union press articles by and about successful men in industry, a large part of

whose success has been their appreciation of the value of industrial justice and industrial goodwill?

On the other hand magazines read more perhaps by employers than by employees might find occasionally in the labor press or trade union journals some article representing a new point of view well worth considering and understanding.

As mutual confidence is so vital a factor in industrial development and as mutual understanding is the basis of such confidence, whatever can be done to assist in bringing about a mutual understanding will represent time well spent. Often by a personal word to local editors of an article of value for the above purpose the librarian can perhaps become a valuable factor in the further development of industrial goodwill.

JOHN BOYNTON KAISER,
Librarian.

Public Library,
Tacoma, Wash.

A CORRECTION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Yur admirabl artiel on women was proof red by someone les familiar with facts. They hav Linderfelt's name speld on page 548 both times as "feld" and below says Elmendorf became assistant. He was *always* chief at Buffalo. They oferd the chief's place to his widow on his deth, but she declined it preferring to hav Walter Brown hav the administrativ details, discipline, etc., and took the title of assistant and the more difficult bibliografic work.

Page 549 first sentence, ar yu ryt in saying Carnegie endowd the N. Y. P. L. Library School?

I know yu wil want this to be an authoitativ artiel for future generations wil look to L. J. to setl any doubtful points.

MELVIL DEWEY.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Sept. 2-4. At Portland, Ore.

Annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Sept. 20-25. At Lake Placid, N. Y.

Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

Oct. 5-7. At Cleveland. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler.

Meeting of the Ohio Library Association.

Oct 12-14. At Springfield.

Autumn meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK.

Buffalo. The total number of books circulated by the Main Library and its various outside agencies during 1919 was 1,799,528, a gain of 268,797 over the previous year. The number of registered borrowers was the greatest in the history of the Library, totaling 100,575. In addition to these borrowers, there were 40,792 pupils in the grammar schools of the city registered to borrow from the class-room libraries maintained by the Public Library. The net additions to the Library during 1919 was 14,792 books, making the total number of volumes at the end of the year 393,871. The major part of the funds for maintenance come from the city which in the past year appropriated \$150,930; the school fund of Buffalo contributed \$2881 and the institution's allotment from the Public Library Fund of New York State was \$600; other receipts brought the total up to \$182,577. Of this \$35,498 was expended for books, \$2628 for periodicals, \$7682 on binding and \$87,381 for the salaries of library employees.

OHIO

Cleveland. The smaller branches of the Public Library are being combined with the large branches in a general Branch Department under Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of branches.

The high school libraries are being combined with the Normal School, Board of Education, Junior High School and Grade School libraries, class room collections and work with evening schools and community centers in school buildings, in one school department, with Annie Spencer Cutter as its head.

CALIFORNIA

San Marino. The library of Henry E. Huntington was last year incorporated under the laws of the State of California as a public library to form part of an institution consisting of "a free public library, art gallery, museum and park containing objects of artistic, historic, or literary interest," for the "advancement of learning, the arts and sciences, and to promote the public welfare," and in particular "to provide the means for encouraging and carrying on the above-mentioned work within the State of California. . . ." The site of this institution is in San Marino, Los Angeles county. The act of indenture provides that in the event of invalidity of this trust or attempted merger or con-

solidation with any other institution, all of the property thereof shall immediately pass to and vest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

The building is nearing completion and the library is being removed from New York. The staff left New York on July 31, and the collection will be available for public use early in the autumn.

ONTARIO

Toronto. The Public Library Board of Toronto has adopted a new scale of salaries which provides for a sliding scale of increases but which tries to avoid the evil that generally is associated with a scale; in other words, the emphasis is not placed on length of service but upon efficiency in the service and no one is given an increase of salary unless that person's work is satisfactory to the chief of the division.

There is a Government training school in Toronto where during the Michaelmas Term of each year—approximately September 6th to December 6th—those who wish to enter the library profession are given an opportunity for a thoro and intensive training. Sessions are held every day in the Public Library where there are the laboratories at hand to demonstrate in a practical manner the theories being enunciated. The aim is to create a library atmosphere and to explain in a practical manner the meaning of a library environment and to show how the students may develop library intelligence as well as library skill. It is administered on a psychological as well as a logical basis and the success has been very encouraging.

To one who graduates with a C or "passing" grade and who is accepted by the Toronto Public Library the salary is \$900.00 per year, with a B grade, \$1000.00, with an A grade, \$1100.00. These salaries are increased by \$100.00 per annum on the recommendation of the chief of the division to which the respective staff members are attached until \$1300.00 is reached. Then there is an opportunity for the ambitious assistant to make more decided progress. For any who desire it a professional examination is held by the chief librarian which, if the assistant passes, she receives \$1400.00; if she takes first class honors, \$1500.00. These same conditions apply to the Reference and Cataloging Divisions, but for these college graduation is also necessary and the scale of salaries is increased by approximately \$150.00.—G. H. L.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department.

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Library Association of Portland, Portland, Ore., has the following vacancies:

Two children's librarians. One for large branch in good residence district, where definite training and experience are needed in connection with important school work; the other for school department, where children's librarian training will be applied to the needs of the elementary schools. This librarian will also have charge of library in grade school in a foreign district. Salaries \$105 to \$115.

Two branch librarians. One for small branch in good residence district, salary \$105 to \$110; and the other for a much larger branch, with a staff of three assistants, salary \$120 to \$125.

The Civil Service Commission of St. Paul, Minn., will hold an examination for candidates for the position of Chief of Juvenile Division, Library Service, on August 26th. The present salary limits are \$125 to \$150 a month.

Applicants for this examination must be college graduates or have the equivalent training, and must have had at least five years' experience in library service, preferably in the juvenile and bibliographical services.

The duties of position: Book selection; organization and supervision of juvenile work in the central library, in branches, and in reading circles; conduct of staff meetings; lecture before mothers' clubs, etc.; editing library publications, bulletins, etc., of value to parents and children.

The examination will consist of: Practical questions relating to the duties of the position, 4 weights; report writing, 2 weights; training and experience, 4 weights. Examination questions are prepared and rated by specially appointed experts in the particular line of employment.

The eligible list of this examination will remain in force not less than one year and may be extended for an additional year.

The examination will be held on August 26th, in the Council Chamber of the Court House. For non-residents, special arrangements will be made.

For application blank and further information apply to the Civil Service Bureau, Room 83, Court House, St. Paul, Minn.

Wanted, expert cataloger to take charge of Department; also trained children's librarian for the Carnegie Library, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Wanted, experienced children's librarian. Duties to begin September 1. Personal interview necessary. Library contains 24,000 volumes, has circulation of 92,000. Salary \$1200. Address: Librarian, Johnson Public Library, Hackensack, N. J.

Civic agency in large Eastern city wants trained librarian, man or woman, to take charge of its reference library, clippings, and information service. Write fully education, experience, interests, salary, etc., to R. M. B., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian with six years' experience in a university medical library and six in a general college library wishes a position in medical library work. Address: H. E. W., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

University and library school graduate with five years' experience in college libraries, and one as high school librarian, wishes to hear of a reference position or librarianship. Address: M. B., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Position wanted by a trained and experienced children's librarian as librarian, organizer of children's work, or school librarian. Address: A. B. X., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian with training and five years' experience in normal and high school library work wishes position as assistant in business library in or near New York City. Address: B., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

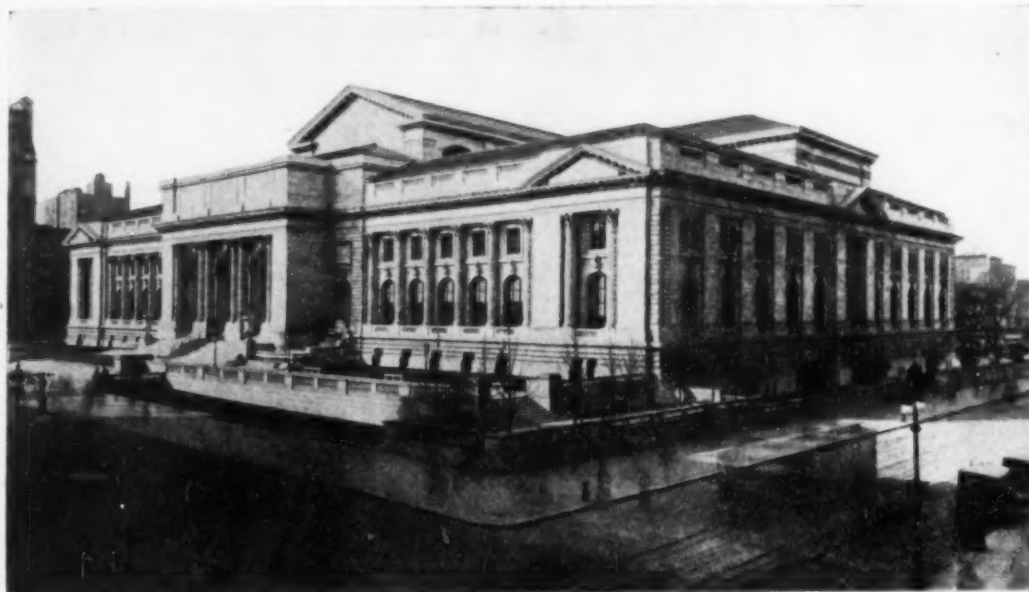
Gentleman with 25 years' experience in bibliographical cataloging, and historical research work desires an engagement. References. Address: Bookman, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Library School graduate with nine years' experience, four years executive work, wants position in the West. Address: J. C. E., 93 Garfield Avenue, Santa Cruz, Cal.

A cataloger of nearly fifteen years' experience, a college graduate with a good knowledge of languages, would like to change her location, and would like to hear of a position preferably in the East. Address: A. M. H. Care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

University and library school graduate, with experience as librarian of school and of branch in a large system, desires position as general, branch or reference librarian in vicinity of New York. Address: E. M. H., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A biographical sketch and a full page portrait of the late Charles A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor (Me.) Library is given in the current (April) *Maine Library Bulletin*.

The Detroit Public Library has compiled a list of its books dealing with retail problems common to all branches of the selling game. Under the title "Knowing and Selling Your Goods," this has been issued in pamphlet form by the Retail Merchants Bureau of the Detroit Board of Commerce as an aid to salespeople desirous of giving the best possible service to their customers.

How the oldest house in Hanover, N. H., was transformed into a library that became the life of the town is graphically described by Alice Van Leer Carrick in the *Country Life* for February. This house was once the home of the first President of Dartmouth College, and as such has about it many interesting traditions. The author believes that such a house makes a much more successful and at the same time much less expensive library for a small town than the average formal public library building.

In the May number of *The Landmark*, the monthly magazine of the English-Speaking Union (London), Clara Whitehill Hunt, superintendent of the Brownsville Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library, tells of "The Children's Department of the American Public Library"—its spirit, its organization and its librarian, "the motive power behind the results"—illustrating vividly the story of work with children by a well-told visit to one of the best examples of the children's rooms.

"Roosevelt Lover of Books," compiled by the staff of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library contains a list of works by Theodore Roosevelt, "T. R.'s Note Book," being a list of books mentioned in these works with brief reviews or notes in his own words; "The O. K. of T. R." some books for which he wrote the introduction or preface; "The Pigskin Library" (the "other list of impediments . . . essential for enjoyment even on a hunting trip") and "Other Books and Authors" which is a "long list of friends Roosevelt found in book covers" which are mentioned without comment in his books.

The *Library Association of Portland Monthly Bulletin* is a Mary Frances Isom memorial num-

ber, containing a brief sketch of Miss Isom's life and library work by the Library Staff and by William I. Brewster of the Board of Directors; and appreciations by Cornelia Marvin—"Miss Isom and the Libraries of Oregon"; by Samuel H. Ranck—"As a County Librarian"; by Josephine Adams Rathbone—"Towards Professional Training"; by Charles A. Rice, assistant superintendent of the Portland High Schools; by Frederic K. Howard, chaplain of the Good Samaritan Hospital; by Burton E. Stevenson—"With the A. F. E. in France"; and many others. A very beautiful portrait forms the frontispiece.

The Youngstown Public Library dedicates to "the teacher with vision and devotion" a very carefully selected list of recent educational books of consequence, prepared with reference to present local conditions. The greeting "The Library to the Teachers, Vacation 1920," the list, the reminders of books and magazines of interest, the statement of the special vacation privileges and the cut showing the library door standing wide open, are all calculated to "compel them to come in."

Another little list which compels attention is "Good Company for Vacation," a purchasing and reading list selected from the books of the year by the Detroit Public Library.

"Interesting Books for After-school and Vacation Reading" compiled by the Free Public Library of Trenton, N. J., is an attractive little 24-page booklet with brief entries for books under the headings: Out of Door Books, the Ends of the Earth and in Between, Mental Refreshment, Man's Ingenuity, Readable Plays, Business, Books, etc.

"Landscape Architecture: A comprehensive classification scheme for books, plans, photographs, notes and other collected material, with combined alphabetic topic index and list of subject headings"; by Henry Vincent Hubbard, Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University, and Theodora Kimball, librarian of the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University, is published by the Harvard University Press, at a dollar and a half.

This pamphlet, the first comprehensive classification of the field of Landscape Architecture, is of the same size, and is organized in the same general way as the City Planning Classification published by Professor Pray and Miss



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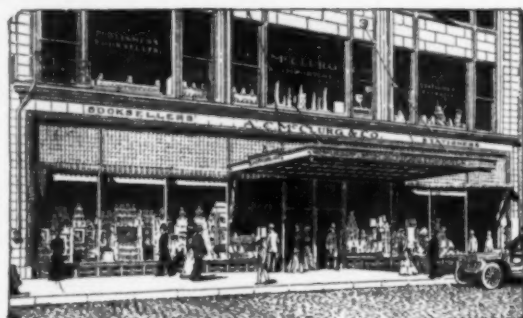
The "After War Reading Courses" compiled by Joseph L. Wheeler, for the American Library Association are being released by the U. S. Bureau of Education to the newspapers of the country, which will secure for them a very wide circulation. The funds of the present year did not permit of the publication of these lists as pamphlets for distribution thru schools, labor organizations, shops, libraries, study clubs, etc., as originally planned; but the Bureau hopes to have funds later for this purpose. The courses now available are as follows:

1. The World's Great Literary Bibles;
2. Great Literature: Ancient, Medieval and Modern;
3. Reading Course for Parents (revised)
4. Reading Course for Boys;
5. Reading Course for Girls;
6. Great Fiction (two sections);
7. World Heroes (three sections);
8. American Literature;
9. American Heroes;
10. American History;
11. France and Her History.

Kniha (The Book) is a monthly review devoted to bibliography and library economy published in Prague under the direction of Ladislav T. Zivny who is secretary of the Czechoslovak Library Association which was organized last year. Vol. 1, No. 7-8 (June 1920) contains an article by Ema Dolezalova on the children's public library at Charkov in Russia; an installment of a study of the history of the public library in Bohemia prior to 1848 by Jos. Volf (this paper covering the lean period 1811-1832); notes by Mr. Zivny on French libraries during the war, libraries for prisoners of war and on bibliographical works relating to the war; book reviews; notes on library economy; classified recent bibliographies and an index to the principal contents of the library press. (The inclusion of *Kniha*, Prague-Dejvice, Srbská 7, Czechoslovakia, on the mailing list for library commission bulletins and other library publications would doubtless be much appreciated by librarians in this new state which, as we have noted—L. J. 1919, v. 44, p. 675;

300—has already made great progress in its books for everybody movement.—Ed. L. J.)

In "Period Reports—Public and Semi-public (being chapter XX of "Business Writing," The Ronald Press), Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., traces interestingly the development of period reports, especially local reports, as influenced by the higher type of citizen now being attracted to the public service and by the increased popular demand for civic news. The aims of business and civil service reports respectively are presented, purposes and types of reports of city officials, and of semi-public bodies are discussed, some notably successful reports of civic organizations are described, and a part of Secretary Harrison Gray Otis' "Recipe for a City Manager Report" (*American City*, October, 1919) is quoted, including the following hints for a well-served feast: "A camera is a handy harvesting-tool for gathering 'before and afters.'" "As the end of the year draws near, assemble the stores of facts. . . . Having picked out the best stories, boil them down. . . . Season with comparisons. . . . (these comparisons may be in figures, lines, sketches or photographs). . . . Stir in a bit of human interest to keep the pot from boiling dry. . . . Most tables of statistics will stand condensing. . . . Reports must be attractively set up. . . . (Your public is not so hungry for information that it will dig ravenously into cold hash served in uninviting packages). . . . Select good paper, good type, good illustrations. . . . Your report should qualify as a 'best seller' except that it must be quite free from fiction. . . . Prepare [stories of achievement] by cutting into short paragraphs set off by spicy subheads in bold-faced type. Each heading should state an interesting fact and not simply label a part of an exhibit. From these headings select the most toothsome bits as the ingredients of an 'appetizer.' This may appear as a part of the manager's letter of transmittal. . . . For dessert set forth plans for proposed service and improvements. . . . in light outline. . . ." It is regrettable that many librarians failed to see this recipe before preparing their reports for 1919 which cause the *Boston Evening Transcript's* "Librarian" (the new one, Forrest Brisbane Spaulding) to lament that "The average run of library reports differ about as much as men's derby hats. They all begin with the same stereotyped address 'To the Honorable—' followed by a dreary recital of statistics which is 'respectfully submitted' by the librarian after a touching tribute to the loyalty of his staff and the helpfulness of his trustees."



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See the chapter on Chicago, page 43, "Your United States," by Arnold Bennett.

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The publication of Part II of "Book Arts" just issued by the Newberry Library of Chicago completes the comprehensive list of books in that library dealing with the book arts in a wide acceptance of that term. With the view of ascertaining what subjects may properly be included in this group, an examination has been made of four general systems of classification of books in libraries, (Dewey, Brown Cutter, and the Library of Congress) and of three schemes of arrangement used in special collections of books on the History and Art of Printing and related subjects (those of the Börsenverein in Leipzig, the Grolier Club in New York, and the St. Bride Foundation Institute, London). "The results show that the class usually called 'bibliography' is treated by all seven systems as comprising bibliography in general, bookbinding, book collecting, bookplates, bookselling, incunabula (catalogs only, not the originals), libraries, writing and palaeography. Printing and publishing are also included in 'bibliography' by all the systems except that of Dewey. Works on book illustration are placed under art in the library classifications, but are included in the book arts by the three typographical libraries; other topics are variously classified."

The list of books printed as Part I (1919) is a transcript of those sections of the official

Classed Catalog of the Library that show the titles of books on Bibliography in general, Printing, Bookbinding, Publishing, Anonyms, Pseudonyms, and Universal, National and Local Bibliography. The works listed in Part II are those classed under Subject Bibliography, or bibliography of works treating of special topics. The titles of books classed under the bibliography of science and technology have not been included, as they do not fall within the present scope of the Library. Two indexes are appended, an author and title index and a subject index, including topics, names and countries, cities and other localities, and names of persons when those persons form the subject of bibliographies.

"English Poetry Part II," similarly complements "English Poetry Part I," issued in 1918 and limited to collections of English poetry. The second part lists works in the Library by individual English poets, including both single poetical works and editions of their collected writings. Collections of Latin poetry by Englishmen, including academic verse, together with Latin poems by individual English writers, are for the sake of completeness listed in an appendix. The poetical works of Shakespeare have been omitted, as the Shakespeareana in the Library form a group suitable for a special list at some future time.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ALMANACS—NEW YORK

Wall, Alexander J., comp. A list of New York almanacs. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. May, 1920. p. 287-296.

AMERICA

A list of books relating to American development, ideals, characteristics, etc. *Los Angeles Public Library Monthly Bulletin*. May, 1920. p. 142-148.

AMERICANIZATION

Talbot, W. and J. E. Johnsen, comps. Americanization; principles and essentials of Americanization; technic of race assimilation. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 53 p. bibl. D. \$1.80.

COAL MINES—NATIONALIZATION

Sawyer, Rollin A. Jr., comp. Nationalization of coal mines. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. May, 1920. p. 297-305.

COMMERCE, FOREIGN

Prevost, M. L., comp. Books on foreign trade; bibliography of publications, including pamphlets, on foreign trade methods. *World's Market*. May 1920. p. 39-41.

DRAMA

One-act plays in English, 1900-1920. Public Library. Boston. *Reading List*. no. 14. May, 1920.

EGYPT

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on England and Egypt. Jan. 24, 1920. 5

typew. p. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

EINSTEIN THEORY

Slosson, Edwin E. Easy lessons in Einstein. New York: Harcourt. 7 p. bibl. D. \$1.35.

EDUCATION

Meriam, Junius L. Child life and the curriculum. Yonkers, N. Y.: World Book Co., 14 p. bibl. O. \$3.60.

See also SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

ENTOMOLOGY

Patch, Edith M. A little gateway to science. Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press. 6 p. bibl. D. \$1.25.

EUROPEAN WAR

Hayes, Carlton Joseph Huntley. A brief history of the great war. New York: Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3.50.

The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. May, 1920. p. 306-313.

See also PEACE TREATY.

FOREIGN TRADE

Ford, L. C., and Thomas F. Ford. The foreign trade of the United States; its character, organization and methods. New York: Scribner. bibl. O. \$3.00.

FORESTRY

Ise, John. The United States forest policy. New Haven: Yale University Press. 8 p. bibl. O. \$5.00.

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FRENCH WAR LITERATURE

Schinz, Albert. French literature of the great war. New York: Appleton. 15 p. bibl. D. \$2.00.

FUEL

A list of references to the periodical literature of fuel (coal, lignite, gas and petroleum). Subject index to periodicals. Jan., 1917-Dec., 1919. *The Library Association Record*. May, 1920. p. 158-171.

GOLDONI, CARLO

Kennard, Joseph S. Goldoni and the Venice of his time. New York: Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. O. \$6.

HISTORY, MODERN

West, Willis M. The story of modern progress. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 5 p. bibl. \$2.00.

INDIANA

Dunn, Jacob P. Indiana and Indianians, a history of aboriginal and territorial Indiana and the century of statehood. New York: American Historical Society. 72 p. bibl. Q. \$30.00.

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE

Industrial fatigue. Selected references. Carnegie Library (Pittsburgh). *Monthly Bulletin*. May, 1920. p. 223-226.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Selected references to books and magazines dealing with industrial problems. Boston: Public Library. December, 1919. (Reading List No. 13.)

INDUSTRIAL UNREST

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the origin and development of the present unrest. Jan. 31, 1920. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

JAPAN

Books on Japan, Korea and Formosa. Japan Year Book, 1919-1920. p. 783-789.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the League of Nations. (supplementary to mimeographed lists of Oct. 7, 1918, and March 3, 1919). March 26, 1920. 32 min. p.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION

Jones, C. K., comp. Bibliography of the Mexican revolution. Reprinted from the *Hispanic-American Historical Review*. May, 1919. V. 2. p. 311-314.

MEXICO

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on intervention in Mexico by the United States. Feb. 7, 1920. 7 typew. p. 45c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

MISSIONS

Committee on the war and the religious outlook. The missionary outlook in the light of the war. New York: Association Press. 6 p. bibl. O. \$2.00.

NEW YORK HARBOR

Rush, Thomas E. The port of New York. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page. 5 p. bibl. D. \$3.50

OIL INDUSTRY

U. S. Bureau of Mines. Recent articles on petroleum and allied substances. April, 1920. 3 min. p. (Monthly Reports of Investigations.)

PEACE TREATY

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on French-British-American agreement. Jan. 23, 1920. 2 typew. p. 20c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

PERSIAN POETRY

Jackson, Abraham V. W. Early Persian poetry; from the beginnings down to the time of Firdausi. New York: Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. O. \$2.25.

POETRY. See PERSIAN POETRY

PROFIT SHARING

Great Britain. Ministry of Labor. Intelligence and Statistics Dept. Report on profit-sharing and labor co-partnership in the United Kingdom. (Cmd. 544). H. M. Stationery office. 1920. bibl. p. 215-227.

RENTS

Rankin, R. B. comp. Bibliography on rent profiteering. New York Public Library. Municipal Reference Branch. May 20, 1920. 5 typew. p. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on proportional representation. Feb. 17, 1920. 11 typew. p. 65c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

RECALL

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the recall of senators. Jan. 30, 1920. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

RUSSIA

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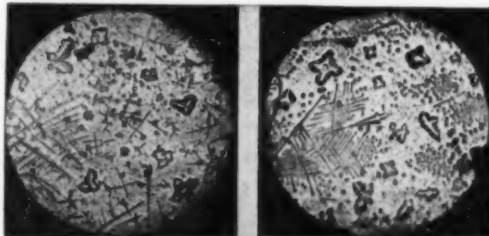
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